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HISTORIC *TRENTON*

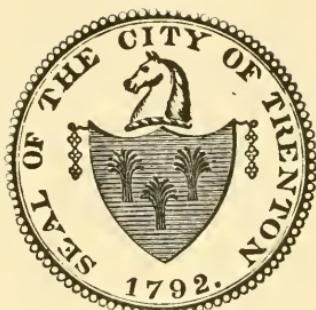
Compiled by

LOUISE HEWITT



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"Oh! make Thou us through centuries long
In peace secure, in justice strong;
Around our gift of freedom draw
The safeguards of Thy righteous law.
And cut in some diviner mould
Let the new Cycle shame the old."

—Whittier.

DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF

Jinnie Jackson

WHO ACTED AS GUIDE TO GEN.
WASHINGTON AND HIS ARMY, THE
NIGHT BEFORE THE BATTLE OF
PRINCETON, AND TO

Mary Darnworthy

WHO WAS VERY PATRIOTIC AND
WHO WAS ACTIVE IN CARING FOR
THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS

Preface

TRENTON has always been an important spot in our country's history and growth. The result of the Battle of Trenton was the turning point of the Revolutionary War. A great many of the old landmarks have gone, but a few still remain. This little book is merely to tell in a brief way where these landmarks are, or where they once stood, and of the principal historic facts connected with the old town.

The information here gathered has been taken from the best authorities, and it is hoped that it will prove of benefit and pleasure to any who may care to read it. The City is growing rapidly, and in time these historic places might be forgotten.

It is true that many of them are mentioned in the histories of the town, but it seems well to have them in a more compact form for the convenience of the reader and of the sight-seer.

Chronology

1680—Mahlon Stacy arrived.
1685—Trenton was called Ye Falles of Ye De La Ware.
1712—First Presbyterian Church built.
1712—William Yard purchased property here.
1714—William Trent purchased property here.
1719—Trenton supposed to have received its name.
1719—The Courts were first held in Trenton.
1724—William Trent came to Ye Falles of Ye De La Ware.
1724—Trenton became the seat of the Supreme Court.
1726—First Presbyterian Church built.
1734—A Postal Service was established.
1738—First Stage Wagon ran twice a week from Trenton to New Brunswick.
1739—Friends' Meeting House on Hanover Street built.
1746—A Royal Charter was granted for a Borough by King George II.
1750—First Steel Mill in the United States erected and owned by Benjamin Yard.
1751—St. Michael's Church built.
1759—Barracks built, commenced May 31, 1758; finished in March, 1759.
1766—The Stone Bridge across the Assanpink Creek built.
1769—Samuel Henry's Iron Foundry and Steel Works on the Creek built.
1773—First Methodist Church built.
1775—The first Provincial Congress met in Trenton, 23d of June.
1776—William Livingston made Governor of New Jersey.
1776—Battle of Trenton, 26th of December.

CHRONOLOGY (*Continued.*)

1777—The New Jersey Gazette published at Burlington by Isaac Collins, December 5.

1784—The Continental Congress met here.

1789—George Washington went through Trenton on his way from Mt. Vernon to New York to be inaugurated first President of the United States.

1790—Trenton was made the seat of government of New Jersey, November 25.

1792—Trenton became a city under her Charter.

1796—Capitol built.

1801—First number of the True American was issued March 11.

1801—First Charter for Trenton Water Works.

1803—Baptist Church formally opened November 26.

1804—Delaware Bridge commenced, and finished in 1806.

1812—State Bank, N. W. Corner of Warren and Bank Streets, chartered.

1841—The Trenton Monument Association was chartered.

1845—Steamboat, Edwin Forrest, started running between Trenton and Philadelphia.

1847—The Trenton Iron Company was incorporated. (Cooper, Hewitt & Co.)

1848—John A. Roebling erected his Wire Mill.

Early Settlements

THE INDIANS had their trading posts at the "Falls of the Delaware," about the middle of the Seventeenth Century.

Their paths or trails extended from the Hudson to the Southern part of the Delaware River. Several of these trails converged at the "Falls" and were afterward converted by the Europeans into highways. "The great trail in the Central Section of the State was that by which the Dutch of New Amsterdam communicated with the settlements on the Delaware."

The line of travel now differs very little from the original forest path that was for centuries well worn by the Indians. The Dutch and the Swedes came here to trade with the Indians, but when the English arrived, they moved out. The name of the Indian tribe was the Lenni Lenape.

One of the principal trading posts of the Lenni Lenape was at the Falls of the Delaware about the middle of the Seventeenth Century.

Henry Hudson discovered the Hudson River just 300 years ago. 1609—1909.

It was through this discovery that the Dutch and Swedes came to the banks of the Delaware. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and other lands near, although claimed by the ancient right of the Crown of England, had two pretenders to them. The Dutch and the Swedes whose claims were set up by the discovery in the year 1609 by Henry Hudson, an Englishman by birth, and who commanded the ship called the "Half Moon," sent out from Holland by the East Indian Company for the purpose of finding a north-west

passage to China. In the voyage he sailed up the river to what is now New York, returning afterward to Amsterdam.

The Dutch pretended to have purchased the chart he made of the American Coast, and obtaining a patent from the States in the year 1614 to trade in New England, they settled in New York, which place they called New Netherland. In 1627, the Swedes and Finns came over here. Their first landing was at Cape Inlopen (now called Henlopen). Some time after this they purchased from some Indians the land from Cape Inlopen to the Falls of the Delaware, on both sides of the river. These falls were opposite, or west of the City of Trenton, so that what is now Trenton was included in the purchase. The Delaware was called by them New Swedeland Stream. They made presents to the Indian Chiefs to obtain peaceable possession of the lands they had purchased.

THE OLDE TOWNE.

In the early part of the Eighteenth Century most of the land whereon Trenton is built belonged to Mahlon Stacy. In 1712, William Yard bought about two acres from Mahlon Stacy, the property on Broad Street, south of State to Lafayette. In 1714, he purchased 100 acres from Andrew Heath. This property adjoined the Beakes Estate on Beakes Lane (now Princeton Avenue), and in 1717 he purchased nine and a half acres from Ralph Hunt on the north side of Academy Street.

In 1714, William Trent, a Philadelphia merchant, purchased a large tract of land here, and the village was afterward called Trents-town. The ground south of Front Street along the Assunpink Creek was low and swampy and was called Peace's Meadows. The land on each side of the road to Bordentown, south of the creek, was called Littleboro, also Kingsbury.

The farm to the west of that road was called Bloomsbury, and

the village below that was called Lamberton after Thomas Lambert. Other plantation owners soon arrived, the Pettys, the Beakes, and the Heaths.

The village grew slowly, so that by 1777 Elkanah Watson estimated there were seventy houses on the north side of the creek (then Hunterdon County); on the south side (Burlington County). General Stryker was of the opinion that there were about thirty houses. Many of the locations were positively identified through the efforts of General Stryker, assisted by Dr. James B. Coleman, Mr. Benjamin Fish, Mr. John R. Dill, Mr. Jasper S. Scudder, Mr. John S. McCully and William S. Yard.

In 1748, when the town was in quite a flourishing condition, its advantageous location for business led the inhabitants to anticipate its growth and prosperity, and supposing that both would be promoted by an act of incorporation with the Crown, conferring borough privileges in the 19th year of the reign of King George II, 1746, Governor Lewis Morris and a number of the inhabitants of this district of country sent a petition to the King, stating that Trenton was the head of the sloop navigation and that a variety of circumstances rendered the place favorable for business and that its interests would be greatly promoted by such an act.

Accordingly a royal Charter was granted for a borough, to be known as the borough and town of Trenton, but, the inhabitants not experiencing the benefits which they anticipated from their Charter, they surrendered it to King George II, in the 23d year of his reign, 1750. (Liber A. A. A. Commissioners, P. 306. Secretary's office.) This included nearly all of the County of Mercer (1748).

Alexander Chambers was the first to establish Bloomsbury as a port for sloops and built a wharf and storehouse there about the year 1803. The transportation business having been previously conducted at Lamberton, about a mile below.

In 1748, the inhabitants carried on a small local trade, but their chief source of income came from transporting travellers from New York to Philadelphia, commonly from Trenton to Philadelphia by yachts.

In 1791, there were only six Post towns in New Jersey, Trenton being one of them.

November 5, 1792, the Township of Trenton was incorporated as a city. On November 25, 1790, Trenton was made the Capital of the State. It had been recommended as far back as 1776, by Governor Livingston, that a place be selected, but no action had been taken before this.

The Council and Assembly had met in different places, holding their meetings sometimes in Perth Amboy, and at other times in Burlington. Soon after this a commission was appointed to select a place suitable for the State Building. After the Revolution, Congress met in different places as was most convenient, and in 1778 the hope was banished of having Trenton made the Capital of the United States.

Congress met here in 1784.

In the course of development, by 1800, Trenton had become a town of some size, with numerous taverns having many quaint names. These taverns were well patronized, Trenton being on the main coach road. The houses were partly built of stone, though most of them were of wood and planks.

In 1794, an English tourist says of our town: "The houses join each other and form regular streets, very much like some of the small towns in Devonshire. The town has a good market. Many good shops are to be seen there, in general, with seats on each side the entrance and a step or two up into each house."

The Duke de la Rochefoucault, about the same time makes this entry in his journal: "About a quarter of a mile beyond Trenton is the passage over the Delaware by a ferry, which, though ten

stage coaches daily pass in, it is such that it would be reckoned a very bad ferry in Europe. On the farther side of the river the retrospect to Trenton is, in a considerable degree, pleasing. The ground between this town and the Delaware is smooth, sloping decorated with the flowers and verdure of a fine meadow. In the environs of the town, too, are a number of handsome villas which greatly enrich the landscape."

The situation of the town seems to have pleased the French eye, as in 1805 General Moreau built his house on the opposite side of the river, and Joseph Bonaparte was disappointed in not being able to purchase a site adjoining the town.

ITS SOCIAL LIFE.

Trenton enjoyed and saw much gay and fashionable life in the latter part of the Eighteenth Century, this may be seen from a letter written by Lucy Pintard, who had visited the "Hermitage" a year before. She says: "The Springs of the peerage I have met so far, do not equal in their fullness of attire our own ladies and gentlemen of New Jersey, to be found in the Capital City." It is also said that the well-to-do gallants of that day in Trenton copied Prince Florizel, the fashion plate of Europe, in their clothes, which were to be had from tailors in Philadelphia three months after they had been introduced into the drawing rooms abroad. Trenton was not without its Romance. Prince Murat, a nephew of Joseph Bonaparte's, after eloping from Bordentown with Miss Frazer, a Charleston belle, was married to her in St. Michael's Church.

Although this city saw much gaiety, dancing was not in vogue, the fashionable people of Trenton journeying to Philadelphia by coach for the Assemblies.

The history of Trenton from the very beginning of its municipal growth is replete with stories of the hospitality and elaborate enter-

tainments held here, the great men of the nation, Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, Morris, Clymer, and many distinguished foreigners visiting in this country seldom failed to accept an opportunity to visit Trenton people. Public dinners for the men were Common, Masons banquets at the old temple on Willow Street —the dinner of the Society of the Cincinnati on Washington's Birthday, and on the Fourth of July.

At home the women drank tea, made samplers, knitted, sewed, cooked over open fires, and sometimes gossipped. There were no lectures or theatres nearer than New York or Philadelphia, no clubs, no church sociables.

Literature was confined to English novels, to almanacs, newspapers, poems, and the collection of State papers upon Constitutional matters, popular among the men.

A Few of the Early Industries

MAHLON STACY'S FLOUR MILL.

Built in 1680, of hewn logs, and one and one-half stories high, this stood on the east side of Broad Street, a little below where the Washington Market now stands, and just below where the old stone bridge once stood, over which was erected the arch under which General Washington rode when he was going through Trenton to New York to be made first President of the United States.

In 1714 William Trent bought this property from Mahlon Stacy, Jr., and rebuilt the mill.

FIRST AMERICAN STEEL PLANT WAS IN TRENTON—1750.

Trenton industries are traced back to the first steel mill in the United States, which was located below Front Street, between Willow and Delaware Streets. Because of an error in the index of the New Jersey Archives, second series, the credit of the first steel mill here has until lately been given to Stacy Potts, and the date as 1776; but in the same volume it is stated that Benjamin Yard conducted a steel plant in Trenton in the year 1750. Judge William S. Yard had in his possession many documents that showed when the mill was established and of the exact location. The mill was situated on the spot where Petty's Run crosses State Street, and on to the river. Unless an earlier one can be shown to have existed, Trenton will be honored in the future as the place where the first steel mill in the country was located.

POTTERIES.

We are told by Ernest Volk that the Indians, the Lenni Lenape, who settled along the banks of the Delaware (many years

before the white man set foot in New Jersey) were our first potters, as numerous relics of their ware have been found here.

In 1799, Joseph McCully had a pottery on King Street (Warren), opposite the Church (St. Michael's). Here he made ordinary earthenware.

There were steel works on the creek (back of where Mr. Perdieris once lived on East State Street) about 1769.

In 1800, a distillery was built in Lamberton by Henry Hall, of Monmouth.

In 1812, Joseph Fithian had a cotton mill near the steel works of Stacy Potts.

Daniel W. Cox had a stone paper mill in 1756. It was on the north bank of the Assumpink, near the river.

In 1814, Lawrence Huron & Co. built the brick mill on Factory Street. It was called the "Trenton Manufacturing Company," and was afterward carried on by John Hay.

The first calico factory, erected by John D. Sartori in 1817, was at the foot of Federal Street on the Delaware River. It was worked by hand. Later on, a company of gentlemen from Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore built a large building on the same spot, and for a number of years this company carried on the business of calico printing.

Daniel W. Cox built a stone mill at the foot of Mill Street on the Delaware. This was built for a flouring mill. The "Trenton Delaware Falls Company" was incorporated in 1831.

In the year 1791, Mr. Isaac Collins issued from the printing office, corner of Second and Queen Streets, now State and Broad, a large quarto Bible of 984 pages, uniform with the Oxford Edition of the Holy Scriptures, to which was added an index, also Scripture measures, weights and coins. The price of the book was four Spanish dollars: one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing and the remainder on delivery of the book. Three thousand copies were published.



Isaac Collins.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Isaac Collins".

THE STATE GAZETTE.

The New Jersey Gazette was first published at Burlington by Isaac Collins. The first paper was issued on December 5, 1777, but on the fourth of March, 1778, the publication office was removed to Trenton; and was in a frame building on the south-east corner of State and Broad Streets. In January, the third of the month, 1797, the name was changed to State Gazette.

In 1829 it was called the New Jersey State Gazette, and some time after that The State Gazette, its present name. Its office now is on Hanover Street.

TRUE AMERICAN.

The True American issued its first paper on March 11, 1801, from its office on Market Street. The office was moved a number of times, but was for a number of years on the south-east corner of State and Broad Streets.

LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS.

Education was not neglected in the early days, as we read notices in the press of both day and boarding schools, and of the Trenton Academy being founded in 1781, and of their school-house being erected on the same spot where the beautiful Public Library now stands, a fitting monument for those men, who in early days, did so much for the cause of education, and the town may well echo the sentiment of the author:

“Education is a stronger protection to government than a standing army.”

In 1750, there was a library established in Trenton, and Thomas Cadwalader contributed 500 pounds toward it. Then little is known of it until 1781, when Rensaeller Williams was Librarian.

In 1797 it was recognized under the name of the Trenton Library Company. In 1798 the first catalogue was printed.

The Apprentices Library was started in the year 1821. The books from this library came to the Y. M. C. A. The Hon. S. L. Southard, United States Senator, and at one time acting Vice-President of the United States, was interested in this library, also the Hon. Charles Ewing, Chief Justice of New Jersey, and General Jachariah Rossell, who for many years was clerk of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

In 1838, the Trenton Institute was formed. The place of meeting was in the large saloon of the City Hall.

In 1845, the Irving Institute was formed. The Trenton Lyceum was next formed, with Edward W. Scudder as President.

In 1852, the Trenton Library was opened to the public. Its officers were the Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, President; Alfred S. Livingston, Secretary; Timothy Abbott, Charles Hewitt, James T. Sherman, Gregory A. Perdicaris, A. S. Livingston and Barker Gummere, Directors; Jonathan F. Cheeseman, Treasurer and Librarian. When first opened, they rented the corner store in Temperance Hall, which stood on the south-east corner of Broad and Front Streets.

The late John Cadwalader, of New York, donated \$45,000 for an addition to the Public Library. This addition is near completion (1915).

He was the great grandson of Thomas Cadwalader.

THE TRENTON ACADEMY.

The Trenton Academy was established February 10, 1781. The following were the names of the members of the Association: Joseph Higbee, David Brearley, Joseph Milnor, Rensselaer Williams, James Paxton, Stacy Potts, Isaac Smith, Isaac Collins, William

Tucker, James Ewing, Conrad Kotts, Stephen Lowrey, Abram Hunt, Moore Furman, R. Neil, M. How, Jacob Benjamin, W. C. Houston, John Neilson, Francis Will. Mr. James Burnside was the first teacher. The Academy was incorporated November 10, 1785, by the name of the "Trustees of the Trenton Academy."

On the twentieth of June, 1787, the Rev. James F. Armstrong was appointed Superintendent of the Academy. He attended to the government and order of the school, advising the manner of teaching and presiding at the public examinations. In 1847, for want of more accommodations, the Academy was rebuilt.

A great many of the older generations were educated here. It was located on Academy Street, on the spot where the Public Library now stands.

THE OLDE STREETS.

Trenton was the Shire-town of Hunterdon County, the trading place for Quakers and Presbyterian plantation owners, head of sloop and shallop navigation upon the Delaware, also post-town on one of the great highways between Philadelphia and New York, and had by 1776, during its existence, basked in peace and plenty.

Its development had been slow and irregular. Upon the Hunterdon County side of the village there extended a long winding highway, partially shaded. This was known as Queen Street, later Green Street, and now Broad Street. This highway was the principal avenue of approach to the village from the north and from the south.

After crossing the Assumpink by an open bridge, Queen Street extended to the south-east, through the fields and woods, and became a sandy, deep rutted road to Bordentown. On the north side of the Assumpink Creek was King Street (now Warren Street), which extended from Front Street to where the Battle Monument

now stands. Along this street were the homes of prominent citizens. At the junction of King and Queen Streets, three highways spread to the northward, the Pennington, Beake's Lane (latter extending into what is now Princeton Avenue), and Brunswick Road. The latter led through Maidenhead (Lawrenceville) and Princeton.

Second Street (now East and West State Street) extended east and west through the town. The extreme east of Second Street was lost in the low lands of the Assumpink; to the north was a by-road, now known as Clinton Avenue, and which led to Bernard Hanlon's mill. To the west it went through the orchard and crossed Quaker Lane (Montgomery Street) and became an important thoroughfare, as it crossed Queen and King Streets, and at Willow Street joined the River Road, which ran out Willow to Quarry Street, turning there in a westerly direction, to the Beatty's Ferry Road (now Calhoun Street) and lastly to the present continuation of West State Street.

Front Street began at Broad Street, extending to the hollow square formed by the Barracks. Here it turned into the River Road.

Warren Street toward the south terminated at Front Street and only Hunt's Alley (now Sterling's Alley) crossed Front Street from Second Street to the Delaware.

Third Street (now Hanover Street) extended from Warren Street to Montgomery Street; while Fourth Street (now Academy) extended from Broad Street to Montgomery Street.

Dark Lane commencing at Montgomery Street, with the exception of Beatty's Ferry Road, running from the river to Pennington Road, completed the list of streets in the town proper.

On the south side of the Assumpink Creek, Ferry Street extended from the Morrisville Ferry to the Bordentown Road.

From the Ferry Road was a private lane along the river to Bloomsbury Farm.

The streets were nothing more than dirt roads. Fortunately, Petty's Run and its branches carried off much of the surface water. This and the general slope of the ground to the river kept the streets quite well drained.

It was not until 1792, when Trenton became a city under her Charter, that the streets were either extended or improved, or that Trenton increased to any great extent beyond her one hundred houses, and her five or six hundred population.

Trenton, especially that part lying in old Hunterdon County, was of prominence in the early days, as is shown by the fact that the County Courts first met in the town, and it was a point of importance upon one of the three stage routes between Philadelphia and New York.

THE FERRIES.

The two principal ferries appear to have been—The Lower Ferry, or Colvin's Ferry, and the Upper Ferry, or Beatty's Ferry. The Lower Ferry was situated just below the lower Delaware Bridge, at the foot of Ferry Street, and the Upper Ferry just above the Calhoun Street Bridge.

The Lower Ferry was run by Patrick Colvin, who lived on the Morrisville side, and the tavern on this side was kept by Rensselaer Williams. At one time Thomas Janney had charge of the ferry, but he gave it up and Patrick Colvin had it for many years.

The ferry house was an important part of the ferry, and is often mentioned in connection with it. It was the house in which the ferrymen lived and was sometimes kept as a tavern.

One Revolutionary ferry house is still standing (1916) at the foot of Ferry Street—the Bloomsbury Hotel.

Nathaniel Moore had a house at Beatty's Ferry, or Upper Ferry, and Thomas Harvey had charge of the ferry.

A new ferry kept by Joseph Kirkbride was situated a few rods above the old Upper Ferry.

A Trenton ferry, started from Pennsylvania, and landed at the ferry house erected by John Rutherford in Trenton. This was situated directly at the junction of the river and the New Milford Road.

Passengers were ferried across the river on rafts.

State Street changed its name from Second Street in 1847.

Warren Street was named after General Joseph Warren, who sent Paul Revere on his famous ride, and who lost his life at Bunker Hill.

Greene Street was named after General Nathaniel Greene, who was one of Washington's aides at the Battle of Trenton (now Broad Street).

Hanover, for the House of Hanover.

Academy, after the famous Trenton Academy.

Perry Street, after Commodore Perry (opened in 1813).

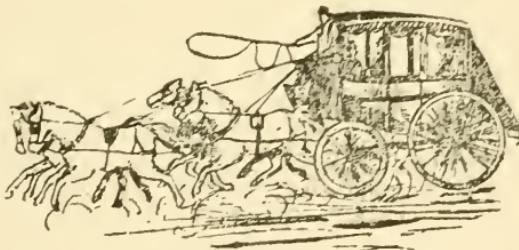
Montgomery (Quaker Lane), after Richard Montgomery, the brave American officer who fell at Quebec.

In Cadwalader Place—Carteret and Berkeley Avenues are named for the first owners of New Jersey, under royal grant.

Hamilton Avenue—At one time called the Sandtown Road, used by Washington in making his march to Princeton, ran some distance north of Hamilton Avenue, probably nearly half way between Hamilton Avenue and Greenwood Avenue, but starting from South Broad Street at about the same place as it does now. This road was regularly laid a little more than a hundred years ago.

KING'S HIGHWAY.

The old King's Highway was the road leading from Trenton to Princeton (Prince Town), through Lawrenceville (then Maidenhead); it crossed the Clay Creek. About half way between Lawrenceville and Princeton was the Province-line post-office. This divided the two provinces of East and West Jersey. This highway was the line of travel between New York and Philadelphia, also extending from New England to the South; and still earlier was the trail the Indians followed in going from the Delaware to the Raritan. It also went through Kingston (Kings Town), and is the same as the Brunswick Road. This was part of the old York Road.



MODES OF TRAVEL.

The stage coach was the principal vehicle used for travel in early days. In 1744, the stage wagon between New Brunswick and Trenton ran twice a week.

In 1756, a stage line between Philadelphia and New York, going through Trenton and Perth Amboy, was established, which was intended to run through in three days. This was followed by another in 1765, which was to start twice a week, but by that time, there was no increase of speed. The next year a third line of good stage wagons was set up to go through in two days in summer.

and three in winter. These were advertised as having the seats set on springs. Advertisement—Philadelphia, Trenton and Elizabethtown Stage.

"The subscriber takes this method to inform the publick that they have erected a compleat Stage waggon to go from this City to Trenton and Elizabeth Town, passing through Bristol. They flatter themselves that the mode they have taken to compleat the journey with ease and despatch cannot fail giving satisfaction to those who please to favor them with their custom."

"The Stage to set off from the Conestogoe.—Waggon, in Market Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday and Thursday mornings, precisely at 6 o'clock, and to reach Princeton the same day; there to meet another stage, change passengers, and reach Elizabeth Town the next day, and so compleat the journey in two days."

"The price for each passenger is thirty shillings specie, or the value in other money, and the same for any baggage weighing one hundred and fifty pounds."

EDWARD YOUNG,
ICHABOD GRUMMOND.

N. B.—No run goods to be admitted in this stage, nor sealed letters, unless directed to gentlemen of the Army of the United States.

Thus in 1781 two entire days were consumed in getting to Elizabethtown. The owners of the Flying Stage Wagon, nevertheless, returned thanks to those who patronized them.

These stages connected with the ferries in Trenton. The Upper Ferry being situated just above where the upper bridge now stands; and the Lower Ferry just below the railroad bridge in the lower part of the city, at one time the steamboat landing at the foot of Ferry Street.

These stages also connected with boats at Elizabethtown for New York.

The route to Amboy from Trenton was over the Sand-Town Road (now Hamilton Avenue). Here a boat was met and passengers were conveyed across the bay to New York.

Great dependence was placed on the attractions of this boat. It was described as having a fine, commodious cabin fitted up with a tea table and sundry other articles.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"The owner of the ferry known by the name of the 'Trenton Old Ferry,' on the Post Road leading to Philadelphia, and where the public cross provided the said ferry with the best boats that have been constructed for safety in the transportation of passengers, and horses and carriages in time of freshets, wind or ice; and employs a number of careful hands who work the boats, and who are always punctual on the spot."

"The rates of ferriage are as follows, viz:

"Wagon and four horses, five shillings; wagon and two horses, three shillings, nine pence; a chair, three shillings six pence; man and horse, six pence; foot passengers, three pence; and all other ferriages in proportion."

On the 21st of April, 1801, Joseph Vandegrift, Sr., opened a stage office next to the Indian Queen Hotel, then kept by Amos Howell, near the Market House. By this time the stages ran to and from Philadelphia, making one trip a day to either city.

The steamboat Philadelphia commenced running from Bloomsbury on Tuesday, July 3, 1820.

In 1828 the Union line of Trenton hacks ran to Bloomsbury, to carry passengers to the steamboats Trenton, Burlington and Marco Bozzaris.

These three boats were arranged to make one trip each way every day. The same year a line of Trenton Mail Coaches was run by C. H. Vandeveer, between this city and New Brunswick. Fare for passage, one dollar. The Union line of stage coaches continued to run until the railroad began operations.

ADVERTISEMENT OF OLD UNION LINE.

OLD UNION LINE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Twenty-five miles land carriage, via New Brunswick and Trenton. Fare through, \$5.

With Steamboats Atlanta, Bellona and Philadelphia. The Steamboat Atlanta will leave New York every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M. for Elizabeth Town Point. Immediately on her arrival, the passengers will be received on board the elegant, fast sailing, Steamboat Bellona without delay and proceed to New Brunswick. Passengers will dine on board the Bellona, lodge at Trenton, and take the elegant, commodious, fast sailing Steamboat Philadelphia, so as to arrive in Philadelphia City at 10 o'clock next morning, in time to take the Old Union Line Baltimore Steamboat.

This is a speedy, and certainly the most convenient route of any, as passengers will leave New York after the banks open and arrive in Philadelphia before the hours of business, without fatigue in travelling or want of sleep, the land carriage being much less than by any other route between the two cities.

For seats apply at No. 5 Courtlandt Street, the second office from Broadway, or at the Battery Hotel, corner of Washington and Marketfield Streets.

All goods and baggage at the risk of the owner.

Apr. 5.

W.M. B. JAQUES, Agent.

In 1807, John Mannington ran a line of "Coachee Stages," which left Philadelphia every morning at eight o'clock (Sundays excepted), and arrived in Trenton in time to dine at the tavern next to the City Hotel on King Street. Fare, one dollar and fifty cents; baggage as usual.

In 1820, Charles B. Carman and Lewis Thomson ran a line from Trenton to Philadelphia, via Bristol by steamboat; Captain J. Miller. Fare, one dollar; breakfast, twenty-five cents. The boat ran every day except Sundays. Application for passage to be made at Enoch Green's Indian Queen Tavern; John Voorhees, City Hotel, and C. H. Vanderveer's Hotel, Bloomsbury.

In 1840, the Steamboat Hornet commenced running to Philadelphia. Fare, twenty-five cents.

In 1840, the railroad terminus of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad was at Morrisville, near the bridge, and from here the passengers were conveyed by horse cars to the town, and the station on East State Street, where the trains were taken for New York. The horse car terminus was on the corner of Broad and Hanover Streets. A few years later the trains ran over the bridge, and the horse car track having been removed, passengers for the town were conveyed to their different points of destination by Stages; while those for New York went through in the same train.

THE POST.

"Ye Falles of Ye De La Ware," being situated upon the great highway and post-road between Philadelphia and New York, enjoyed early postal facilities. According to tradition, in 1683, a postal service was established. It supplied "Ye Falles of Ye De La Ware," and the Delaware Valley section of Buck's County.

A North American service began in 1693 under Thomas Neal, of London, who was represented in New Jersey by Andrew Hamilton. Then very little is known about the service until 1734, but

it is supposed that the town had probably received the mail from post-riders who met the Burlington-Amboy mail at some government place. In 1734 a post-office was established here at the house of Joseph Reed, Esq., and his son, Andrew Reed, was postmaster. In 1755 it was announced: "Letters not taken up within three months from this date will be sent to the general post-office at Philadelphia. At the time of the Revolution, Abraham Hunt was postmaster, and his office was located where the Forst-Richey Building now stands.

At this time post-riders were sent out to carry official communications to the Governor, William Livingston, at Elizabethtown, and to the Council of Safety at New Brunswick, Morristown and Haddonfield.

In 1791, there numbered six post-offices in New Jersey. These were at Newark, Elizabethtown, Bridgetown (now Rahway), New Brunswick, Princeton and Trenton.

During General Washington's Administration, the first postmaster of whom we have any knowledge, was a Mr. Pinkerton, and during Washington's second term of office, John Singer received the appointment and continued in office until 1801. The office, at this time, was kept in the house once occupied by the late Dr. John Howell, on the corner of Warren and Hanover Streets.

Major Peter Gordon was appointed postmaster on the first day of April, 1801, by Thomas Jefferson. He had his office at the corner of State and Warren Streets. In 1804, Major Gordon having received from Governor Bloomfield the appointment of State Treasurer, he at once resigned the office of postmaster, and Charles Rice was appointed. He continued the office at the same place where Major Gordon had established it. He remained in office during the Administration of John Adams and James Madison.

Advertisement of Post Coach and United States' Mail, from New York Daily Advertiser, April 16, 1819.

POST COACH AND UNITED STATES MAIL.

Superior style of travelling to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh. Through in one day, and passing through all the principal towns.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The New York and Philadelphia City Post Coach Line Regulator has lately been got up for the express accommodation of both cities. The Post Coach leaves the office, No. 1 Courtlandt Street, near Broadway, every morning at 5 o'clock (Sundays excepted), and arrives in Philadelphia the same afternoon at 5 o'clock. The Coach will call for passengers, put them down in any part of either City, which will do away with the many inconveniences attending the shifting and changing of baggage from steamboat to stages. The subscribers offer for the patronage of the citizens and their friends the above line which, for comfort and security, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.

This line will be in connection with the United States Mail Line and under the same direction, and will carry only six passengers inside, and for forty dollars the Coach may be taken by a party, who shall not be disturbed by way passengers.

United States Mail Coach will start from the City Hotel and Mail Office every day at 2 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 6 A. M. Only six passengers admitted. Both lines passing through the pleasant towns of Newark, Elizabethtown, Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton and Bristol.

For seats apply to Thomas Whitfield at the Coach Office, No. 1 Courtlandt Street, near the corner of Broadway; or A. T. Goodrich & Co., No. 124 Broadway, corner of Cedar Street, New York.

Expresses and extra coaches furnished at any hour for any part of the United States by Thomas Whitfield, No. 1 Courtlandt Street.

All goods and baggage at the risk of the owner.

JOSEPH LYON & SONS, New York.
CHESTER BAILEY, Philadelphia.

Apr. 9.

At the time of the stage route's existence, mail time was an important event.

The citizens would gather around or near the post office waiting for the stage to arrive; and when the horses came dashing with the coach into the town, all was excitement. Any one receiving a letter would pay the postage due them.

SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF TRENTON.

In the early morning of December 26, 1776, Washington with his troops crossed the Delaware, and upon the banks of the river prepared his men for the march upon Trenton. Then through the sleety north-east wind over the slippery ground, the soldiers formed into their various companies, struggled on to Bear Tavern; thence the way led to Birmingham, where General Washington breakfasted at the home of Benjamin Moore. From Birmingham two roads led to Trenton, one the Pennington; the other, the River Road. The Pennington road lay to the east and here the single column formed into two divisions. One being under the command of Major General Sullivan, which took the River Road; the other commanded by Major General Nathaniel Greene, the Pennington Road.

With Greene's divisions was General Washington and the brigades of Stephen, Mercer, Lord Stirling, and de Fermoy, Captain Morris' Philadelphia troop of Light Horse, and the batteries of Forrest, Bauman, and Hamilton. With Major General Sullivan

were the brigades of St. Clair, Glover, and Sargent, and the batteries of Neil, Hugg, Moulder, and Sergeant.

The division of Greene first came in sight of the Alarm house on the Pennington road, and drove back the Hessian Guards. The foreign soldiers fell back to the head of Calhoun Street, the road leading to Beatty's Ferry.

Daylight had come. It was now eight o'clock as Greene's men were driving back the guard on the Pennington road; Sullivan's division had reached the yager picket on West State Street, "The Hermitage." When Rall's grenadiers heard the firing they rushed out of their quarters on Warren Street, and formed in front of what is now the American House.

The Von Lossberg regiment formed back of St. Michael's Church. The Von Knyphausen regiment formed on Broad Street and marched westward along State Street.

General Rall on hearing of the opening of the battle emerged from his quarters, the Pott's house, on Warren Street, took horse and made a gallant rally; he assumed command of his regiment, but was hardly able to do so, as he had scarcely recovered from the effects of Colonel Hunt's wine, and the excitement of cards, the night before.

Washington had taken position on the high ground on the corners of Fountain and Princeton Avenues, on the John Chamber's property.

From the present site of the Battle Monument the batteries of Captain Thomas Forrest, and Captain Alexander Hamilton swept both Warren and Broad Streets, disabling the cannon of Rall's regiment.

At this point the brigade of General Stirling made a charge down Warren Street and drove Rall's regiment off the street into the gardens between Warren and Broad Streets. Rall's regiment and

the Von Lossberg regiment started off together across the fields in the direction of Montgomery Street.

As these two regiments were leaving the town, Colonel Rall commanded them to right about and attack the village. This they did, when Stirling's men charged upon them at the junction of Broad Street and Church Alley, running along by the north side of St. Michael's Church. At the same time, General Mercer's brigade charged down Broad Street on their broken ranks.

Rall was still shouting: "All who are my grenadiers, forward!" when a bullet struck him. He fell from his horse and was carried into the Methodist Church on the north-east corner of what is now Broad and Academy Streets, while the Americans pushed the two demoralized regiments through Hanover and Academy Streets into the orchard.

General Stephen and General de Fermoy's brigade, by Washington's orders, hastened to the Fox Chase Tavern, on Brunswick road, to prevent the enemy's escape to Maidenhead (now Lawrenceville). While the battle was at its height, General Sullivan's division had pushed down the River Road and thence along Front Street to the Assunpink block to keep the enemy from escaping over the only bridge leading into Burlington County, but, nevertheless, a number of the enemy's troops managed to escape; others, retreating, were captured between Stark's brigade on State Street, and the Americans on the bridge, and surrendered in front of Taylor's Opera House, the "false surrender."

Stark, on State Street, overcame a slight show of resistance made by Major Von de Chou and the veterans of the Von Knyphausen regiment, and drove the Hessians into the orchard.

During this time the Rall and Von Lossberg regiments had been huddled into the orchard where they had little hope of escaping to Princeton. Stephen and De Fermoy were on the Brunswick road; Forrest's battery was in position near the Meeting House of the

Society of Friends. It was then that the standards were lowered, guns were grounded, and the officers placed their hats on the points of their swords.

THE SURRENDER.

General Stirling rode forward, and Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Scheffer, the senior officer of the Hessian brigade, surrendered his sword and his command to him. This ceremony took place in the apple orchard east of Montgomery Street, on the two blocks north and the two blocks east of the corner on which the post office now stands. The brave Rall was carried from the Methodist Church to his own quarters, the Pott's house. Generals Washington and Greene called on him during the morning and took his parole, promising him kind treatment for his men. He died on the evening of December 27.

More than one thousand of Washington's Army were reported unfit for duty the next day.

Written to express the sentiment of Colonel Rall and his comrades. By Frank Forrester.

"Soldiers spread the Christmas feast;
 Soldiers, fill the bumper fair.
Pass the bottle, pile the hearth;
 Cutting cold the wintry air;
Let the toast our Country be
 From whatever Country we,
Sons of German Fatherland,
 Briton, ever bond, and free.
Comrades, troll the jolly stave,
 Pass the bottle, fear no wrong,
For the rebel hosts are weak
 And the wintry river strong."

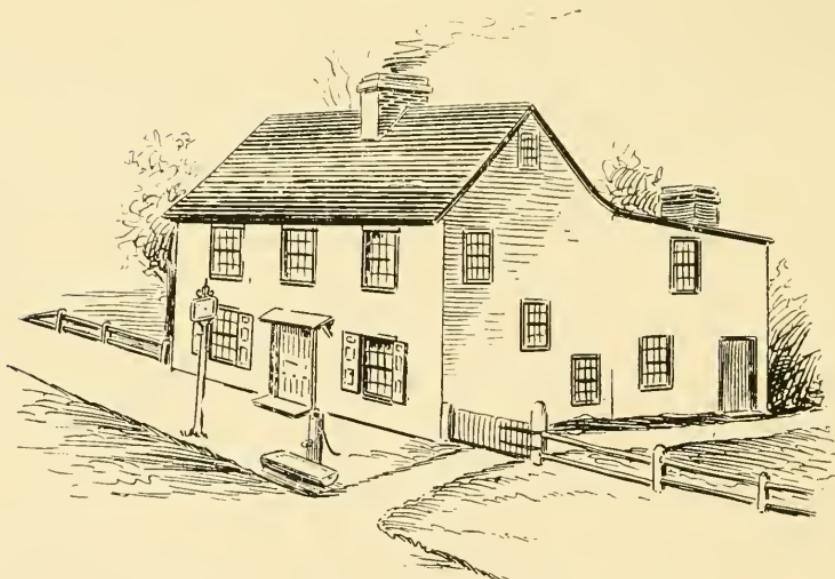
"Not the mere holding a great flag unfurled,
But making it the godliest in the world."

"O, Assumpink! O, Delaware!
Ye could unfold a tale
Of silent suffering, mute despair,
By watch fires waning pale;
But ye are voiceless; none may know
The tears that wet those beds of snow,
And sanctified each spot of earth
That bore the hopes of freedom's birth.
Shame, that no stone records their worth."
Those men of '76!

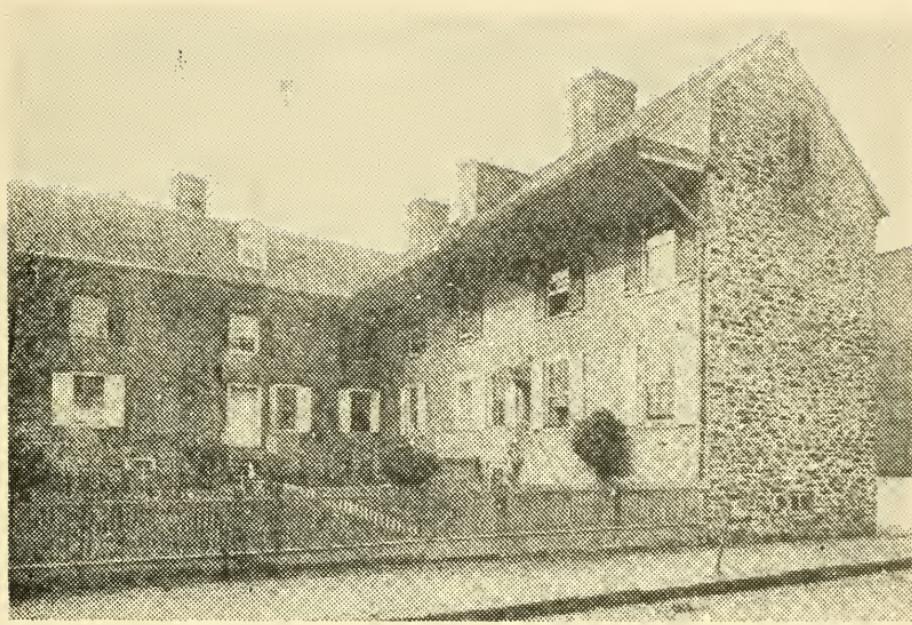
1864

CLEMENTINE.

(*Ellen Clementine Howarth, the Trenton poetess*).



FOX-CHASE TAVERN.



A CORNER OF THE BARRACKS.

The Old Barracks, built to quarter English troops during the French and Indian War, was begun on the 31st of May, 1758, and finished in March, 1759, just one hundred and fifty years ago from the present month, (March 26, 1909).

In 1759, on October 2, the Barracks was occupied by a regiment of Highlanders, whose gay dresses created a great deal of interest among the people in the town. In 1759, an addition was built for the exclusive use of the officers in charge of the English troop. This house is still standing on the corner of Front and Willow Streets.

The Barracks was intended to shelter 300 men, but at one time 450 men were quartered there.

During the Revolutionary War, the Barracks was occupied at various times by companies of British troop, the Hessians, and recruits for the American Army en route to join their command.

For two weeks prior to the Battle of Trenton, a party of English dragoons and some German yagers occupied the building, with a large number of Tory refugees. A week after the battle the building was filled with American militia, and so continued until the end of the war as a place for quartering the soldiers of either army.

During the Colonial period, soldiers were frequently in the town, and among the military records one finds many items of peculiar interest in reference to the billeting of English troop for lodging and subsistence on the inhabitants of Trenton. Trenton, the largest outpost of the northern towns of the Delaware Valley, was of great value to the British War Department.

General Stryker states that :

"The fears of the inhabitants of Trenton of incursions of the Indians first found expression in the winter of 1757 by a petition to the General Assembly of the Provinces. There are thirty-nine petitions of a similar character on file in military records of the State."

This petition recites the dangers of Indian raids and the consequent necessity of troops, the annoyance of the "quartering" system and terminated with a humble request that suitable barracks might be erected. It was numerously signed by the magistrates, free-holders, and inhabitants of Trenton and nearby places. But it was not until the fifteenth day of April, 1758, that a law was passed by the Council and General Assembly to provide for the erection of barracks :

"An act for building of Barracks within this Colony, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

"Whereas, it is found by experience that the admitting of soldiers within private houses in this Colony during their winter Quarters is not only attended with a very heavy publick expense

but many other pernicious consequences to private Families, for prevention whereof for the future : ”

“Be it enacted by the Honorable John Reading, Esq., President and Commander in Chief of this Colony, the Council and General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for the Treasurers of this Colony out of any money now in their Hands, made current for the service of the present war, or out of such money as may come into their Hands, by virtue of an Act of Assembly passed this session entitled “An Act for Augmenting the Regiment of this Colony of New Jersey to the number of One Thousand Effective Men,” Officers included, and making provision for the same to pay unto Hugh Harts-horn, Thomas Scattergood, William Skeels, John Allen, Joseph Yard, Theophilus Severns, Reuben Runion, Henry Fisher, Joseph Mount, Samuel Nevill, Thomas Barten, John Smyth, Robert Ogden, Cornelius Halsted, and Jacob Dehart, Esq’res, or any two of them such sum or sums of Money, as they, or any two of them, may think necessary for erecting and building Barracks sufficient to contain three hundred Men, at each of the respective places of Burlington, Trenton, Perth Amboy, New Brunswick, & Elizabethtown, which Barracks they are to build according to their discretion, as soon as may be, in the best and most Substantial, most Commodious, and frugal Manner they are capable of, together with the necessary conveniences thereunto belonging.”

“These Commissioners, or any two of them, residing in the Place where the respective Barracks are hereby ordered to be built shall forthwith purchase a Suitable piece of Ground not exceeding one acre, for erecting the same and take the Advice and Directions of the Members of the House of Representatives of the City or County where the said Barracks are to be built, respecting the quantity and situation of the Ground so to be purchased ; And to the end, the Said Ground and building may be effectually secured to the Use of the Province.”

SIGNERS.

Clotworthy Reed (The Stile Except'd), Jos. Higbee, Theo. Severns, W. Morris, Hezekiah Howell, William Clayton, Thomas Moore, Charles Axford, Jr., (The stile excepted), Moore Furman, William Ball, John Chambers, George Davis, Alex. Anderson, John Rickey, William Yard, Thomas Williams, James Cumine, Jethro Yard, Daniel Beealergeau, William Ely, Obadiah Howell, Jos. Phillips, Andrew Reed, Thomas Coalman, Benj. Biles, Chas. Petit, Edman Beakes, J. Warrell, Jno. Barnes, William Dougless, Samuel Tucker, Jr., Neal Leviston, James Rutherford, Jos. De Cou, Robert Rutherford, Samuel Tucker, George Davis, Robert Scarff, Michael Houdin, George Tucker, Gideon Bickordike, Edward Paxton, John Yard, Josiah Appleton, Alex. Chambers, Thomas Barnes, Willson Hunt, John Vaneleve, Vincent Rumyan, Aza'h Hunt, Hezekiah Stout, James Stout, David Price, Jonathan Furman, John Anderson, Abra. Cottnam, Richard Hoff.

Soon after the passage of the law a lot was purchased of Mrs. Sarah Chubb at a place on the west end of Front Street, where the river road entered Trenton. The purchase money was forty pounds, and the lot contained about one acre. Joseph Peace, the father of Mrs. Chubb, purchased this lot in a tract of thirty-six acres, from James Trent, son of William Trent, March 10, 1732, for one hundred and seventy pounds, silver money.

The Barracks occupied all the large tract of land that faced the west termination of Front Street. Upon the east, the Barrack lot was bounded by the River Road, now South Willow Street, and Peace Street, which was the later name of the River Road south of Front Street. On the South, the property adjoined the lands of Stacy Potts; on the north was the property of Joseph Peace. To the West, the line extended nearly to the lands now occupied by the Capitol. Delaware Street later separated the Barrack lot from the State property.

For several years after the Barracks was finished it was constantly filled with troops.

During the year 1765, peace having been fully established with France, the buildings seem to have been unoccupied, and the attention of the General Assembly was called to the fact in May of that year, and they ordered that the perishable articles therein should be sold, that the building should be simply kept in repair, and, if possible, rented.

William Clayton and Abraham Hunt were appointed Commissioners to carry out the orders of the Legislature of the Province. They immediately sold all the furniture in the barracks, the "two substantial ladders and the twenty leather buckets excepted." The building and premises were rented, a clause in the lease requiring them to be given up at any time on suitable notice from the Governor of the Colony, that they were needed for the use of British Soldiers.

From the year 1776 to the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, Abraham Hunt and Alexander Chambers, the two leading merchants in the town, had charge of the building and were called Barrack-Masters, and received ten pounds per annum for their services in looking after the property. In less than a year after the sale was made of the furniture of the Barracks, so many of the King's Troops were passing through and quartering in the Colony, that the General Assembly was compelled again to refit the building, give up the rents, and purchase "bedding, blankets, firewood, and other necessaries" not to exceed one hundred pounds in value.

For three years after the war the Barracks remained in disuse. On the first day of June, 1786, the General Assembly of the State sitting at New Brunswick, directed the Commissioners of this State to sell all the Barracks and all the lands attached and turn the proceeds into the Treasury. Moore Furman, of Trenton, one of the Commissioners for the State, sold the property February 18, 1787,

to William Ogden, and William Patterson, for three thousand, two hundred and sixty pounds.

In the year 1813 Front Street was opened Westward one block, and forty feet of the building was taken down, and this detached the north wing of the Barracks from the Main building. This north wing, on the north side of Front, was turned into three residences, and the porches on the main building were taken down.

It is now being restored to its original size and shape. (1915).

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

Concerning the early history of St. Michael's Church but very little is known. The present building was erected in 1751, possibly having been begun in 1749. It was largely rebuilt in 1819, only the side walls were left standing. In 1846-7 the Church was brought forward to its present frontage on Warren Street, towers and doors added, and the large window in front given the place of the former central door.

From the data collected it seems clear that the Church of England organized a mission in this vicinity as far back as 1703. That mission was sustained by the Agent of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the Foreign Parts" for a number of years.

The first rector of St. Michael's Church was the Rev. Michael Houdin, and the names of many of Trenton's most distinguished citizens were enrolled in its membership. When the British were in Trenton they used the Church for a stable, and it was used as a barracks by the Von Lossberg Regiment.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian Church of Trenton was built subsequent to the Presbyterian Church in Hopewell (now Ewing), and was an

antiquated stone building, about thirty feet front by the same in depth, and seated about three hundred persons. "The Society" was formed in 1712, and in 1726 the Church was built.

In the year 1756 the Church was incorporated by George II. The old stone Church must have stood for about eighty years, as it remained there until 1804, when it was taken down and a large brick church was erected on the same spot in 1805. It was placed about twenty feet back from the street with a tower in the center, and surmounted by a steeple.

In 1838, the Church was rebuilt and was erected in the center of the yard.

In 1790, the Rev. James Francis Armstrong had charge of the two congregations of Trenton and Maidenhead, but in 1806, he accepted a call from Trenton, and officiated here only. General Rall and a number of British soldiers are interred in the church yard.

The original Charter is still preserved. It is recorded in Book 2-P. 163-State House.

While the new church was being built, Mr. Armstrong preached on every alternate Sabbath in the Episcopal Church, the rector of which, Dr. Waddell, had a charge at Bristol, as Mr. Armstrong had at Maidenhead. The new church was opened for its sacred uses August 17, 1806.

HANOVER STREET MEETING HOUSE.

During the struggle for American Independence this meeting house was occupied by the British Light Dragoons in the winter of 1776.

It was built in 1739. An interesting record in connection with the occupation of the Meeting House by the Hessians is found in the minutes of the Chesterfield monthly meeting held the first of eighth month, 1776.

The Meeting House in Trenton belonging to Friends having been used by the Convention or Congress of this Province to meet in, and also the Soldiers in passing through from Pennsylvania to Amboy and Woodbridge have been quartered therein. Therefore this meeting appoints Isaiah Robins, Amos Middleton, John Bullock, Benjamin Clarke, and Benjamin Linton to inspect into the case and see how far our Antient Testimony against War, hath been maintained and supported, and report to next Meeting.

George Clymer (the signer) is buried in the Meeting House yard. He was born in Philadelphia, June 10, 1739, died at Morrisville, January 23, 1813.

FIRST METHODIST PREACHING HOUSE IN NEW JERSEY, AND
THIRD IN THE UNITED STATES.

This Church was started with a society of nineteen persons in Trenton in 1772, by Francis Asbury.

The Meeting House stood on the north-east corner of Broad and Academy Streets. The first house was built in 1773, frame; second house in 1806, brick; third house, 1838, brick; and the fourth in 1894, stone and brick, now standing on Broad Street, a little below State.

During the battle of Trenton, General Rall was carried into the old Church when wounded.

Names of the nineteen persons who are supposed to have composed the society in 1772:

Joseph Coy and wife; James Emmerson and wife; George Ely and wife; Robert Singer and wife; Alexander Carr and wife; Jonathan Bann and wife; Jacob Link and wife; Conrad Kotts and wife; John Fitch, Jemima Ely, Job Phillips.

The joint meeting of the Legislature was held in this building in May and June, 1779.

The Baptist denomination held their first meetings in the old Court House, and the Rev. Peter Wilson, of Hightstown, delivered here his memorable discourses. In 1801, Colonel Peter Hunt, of Lambertton, presented to the Baptist friends a lot of ground on which to build a Meeting House. This was built and the Church was formally opened on the 26th of November, 1803.

MARKET HOUSES.

In 1792, a market house stood on Warren Street, commencing at State, and extending to the north for about sixty feet. It stood in the middle of the street and the town pump was at the southern end of it near Abraham Hunt's store.

In 1793, a new market house was built in the middle of Second Street (now State) between King and Queen Streets (now Warren and Broad).

An old market stood on Market Street, but it is not known when it was built. It had a second story which was used as a school room, and the building had a steeple containing a bell, which rang daily to summon the scholars. It was pulled down in 1841, as it was considered unsafe and there was danger of its falling.

The market houses on State Street were pulled down in 1845, and markets were erected on Green Street. These started at State Street and extended northward for a couple of squares. They were taken down in 1870.

There were also smaller market houses, one on Mill Hill, and one in Bloomsbury, at the corner of Warren and Bridge Streets.

Old Houses and Taverns

BLOOMSBURY COURT.

Bloomsbury Court, on South Warren Street, was the home of Chief Justice William Trent.

It afterward became the property of Chief Justice Robert Lettis Hooper, and in 1776 was occupied by Doctor William Bryant, a loyalist.

The next year Colonel John Cox purchased it for his Country Seat.

This quaint old Colonial place, with its famed rose gardens and lawns, seems to belong to the Trenton of yesterday, with its high bricked wall gardens and shady streets. An English visitor of the eighteenth century compared it to a Devonshire house. The old place was occupied by many persons of note, one of the most prominent was John Cox, the assistant quartermaster to General Greene. When the Cox's lived there the old-fashioned drawing rooms were always crowded with the best society. He had six charming daughters.

Washington and his wife visited at Bloomsbury. Lafayette, Rochambeau, and other noted Frenchmen were frequently entertained. The house has been considerably altered and enlarged in late years.

The place was originally a large farm, called Bloomsbury farms, comprising a large part of the southern portion of the town, at that time called Bloomsbury. The old tenant house, or gate-keepers' lodge was still standing in 1908 on the south-west corner of Market and Union Streets.

The Main House (at Bloomsbury Court) was built of bricks brought from England as ballast by the Trent and Penn Merchant-

men, and is still standing (1916) in excellent condition. Its interior is very interesting. The old paper on the hall walls came from Alsace-Lorraine, and is hand-painted, with views of Eldorado scenery. At the time that Trenton was being talked over as the probable Capital of the United States, many distinguished visitors were entertained at "Bloomsbury Court," among whom were Washington and Lady in 1789. Mrs. Cox was among the Matrons who received him, and all of her daughters took part in the festivities. The two younger daughters, Sarah Cox, who afterward became the wife of Dr. John Redman Cox, and Elizabeth the wife of Horace Binney, were flower girls by the famous Arch. Close to the side of the house is a beautiful ash tree, said to have been planted by William Trent, and is still standing (1915) in a hardy condition. Under the shade of the ash tree, and the box-wood, hundreds of roses bloomed in the long ago, fair white hearts and glories-de-Dijon, loved and tended by the Demoiselles Chevalieo, the French aunts of Mrs. John Cox." William Penn also visited at Bloomsbury, and the Count Jean-de-Ferson who was very popular.

This place afterward became the home of the Redmond family, and of Miss Redmond, who married Mr. Edward Cooper, (at one time Mayor of New York), and who was the son of the distinguished philanthropist, Peter Cooper.

THE HERMITAGE.

The Hermitage was erected by the Rutherford family some years previous to the Revolution. It was bought from Robert Lettis Hooper just before the Battle of Trenton, by General Philemon Dickinson, a dauntless soldier of the Revolution, and who was Commander of the New Jersey Militia during the whole period of the War.

The Hermitage was used by the Hessians in December, 1776, as a picket-post. In later years a portion of the original building

was torn down and a more modern one built. Many prominent people were entertained in the old homestead. Here Madam Moreau, the beautiful Parisian, displayed her wonderful pearls and played on the harp to select Audiences, and Louis Philippe, the future King, was entertained.

When Alexander Hamilton journeyed to Philadelphia on government business with his beautiful daughter Angelica for a companion, they stopped in Trenton, and visited General Dickinson. Jefferson, Livingston, Franklin, and Joseph Bonaparte were also visitors, and John Adams spent a great part of his time here during the Cholera scare in Philadelphia in 1798.

Other visitors were Robert and Gouverneur Morris, George Clymer, Witherspoon, Rutledge, Pinckney, Middleton. The whispering room of the Hermitage was one of the most famous rooms in the Social history of New Jersey. The main part of the house is still standing (1916).

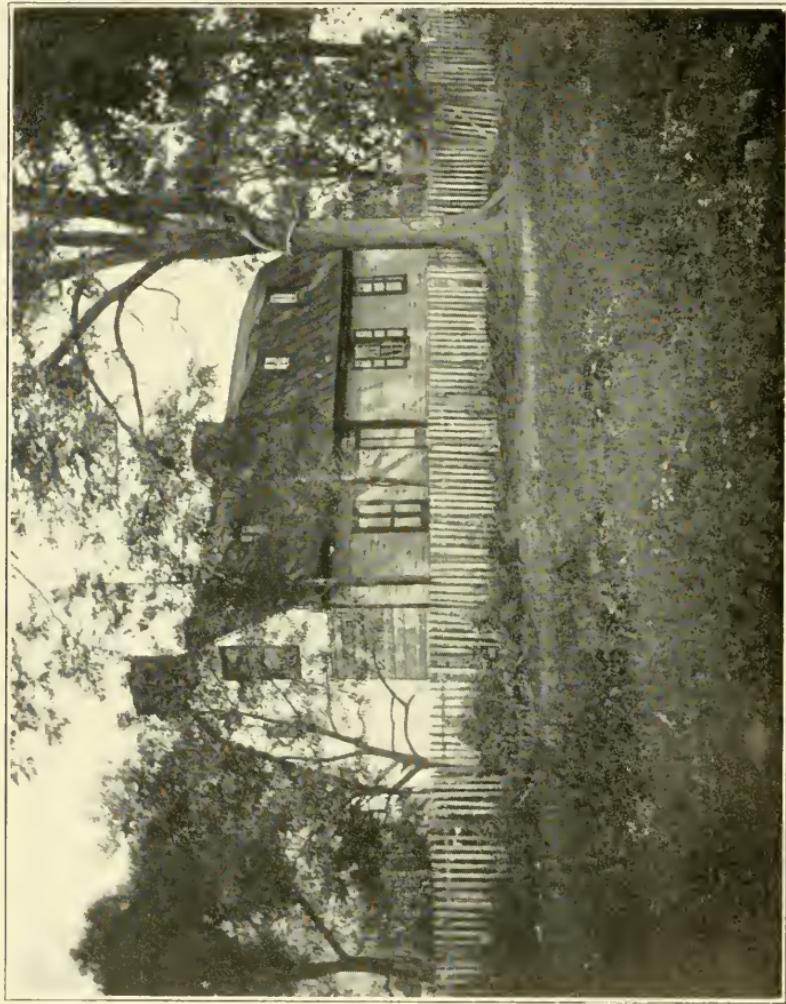
Colonel Lambert Cadwalader, of the Continental Troop, had his country seat on the River Road, a short distance beyond the Hermitage, at present (Cadwalader Manor). He purchased this place in 1776.

On the corner of Market and Union Streets stood the old stone house, the gate keeper's lodge to "Bloomsbury Court."

Bernard Hanlon lived in the stone house at Millham (East Trenton) opposite the flouring mills.

HARGOUS HOUSE.

This house is still standing (1916) on Seward Avenue. It was occupied by Louis Hargous. He was a famous host, fond of entertaining his friends. In 1803, history records that Captain John Hargous and John B. Sartori bought a plot of land (at what is



THE OLD BEAKES HOUSE,
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

now the corner of Lambertown and Market Streets) and gave it to the Roman Catholics. On this ground was built the first Roman Catholic Church of Trenton.

It is thought that Hargous and Sartori came to this country together. Sartori was an Italian of noble birth and Hargous came from a French family of high standing. This first church was known as St. John's Chapel of West New Jersey.

MR. JOHN D. SARTORI'S HOUSE.

The house now occupied by the American Bridge Company on Federal Street was built by Mr. Sartoris, where he lived as early as 1811.

The Roman Catholics having no church at the time, services were conducted in Mr. Sartori's house by Father Carr, of Philadelphia, and Father Hurley; afterwards through the influence of Mr. Sartori and other gentlemen, a church was built at the corner of Lambertown and Market Streets.

Mr. Sartori later returned to Italy, his home. John Hewitt lived in this house in 1850.

THOMAS LAMBERT.

Thomas Lambert lived in Lambertown, between Cliff and Landing Streets; the house was taken down some time ago. The place received its name from him.

NATHAN BEAKES' HOUSE.

Nathan Beakes lived on Beakes Lane (now Princeton Avenue) about a quarter of a mile beyond the Washington Monument, on the west side of the avenue. He married Mary, a daughter of William Trent 2nd, and she was the last of the name in Trenton.

THE BEAUTIFUL SEAT OF BELLEVILLE.

Sir John Sinclair's Mansion at the "Falls of the Delaware," on the river road, was a pleasant rural retirement.

Sir John Sinclair lived here. He was in Braddock's Army when it arrived here in 1755, and was Lieutenant Colonel of the 22nd Regiment and Deputy Quartermaster General for all the forces in America.

Sir John was a Baronet of Nova Scotia. He was first to occupy this mansion, that afterward came into the possession of Lord Sterling, and then to Mr. Rutherford.

The three families were connected. The house was later on tenanted by Robert Lettis Hooper. It was removed and a modern house built, the home of the Richey family.

BOW HILL.

Joseph Bonaparte made his home here at one time. This beautiful place was built shortly after the Revolution, and was owned by Barnet De Klyn, (at that time it was a large plantation), and he lived in all the splendor of a lord of the soil, with a host of servants. The old house is still in the possession of descendants of De Klyn's (the Lalor family). It is a picturesque old place, situated on a high bluff, overlooking the river, in the lower part of the city.

Barnet De Klyn rented this place at one time to Joseph Bonaparte, who returned to France in 1830.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS HOUSE.

Erected by Robert McNeely, Mayor of Trenton, 1814-1832, who was a prosperous tanner.

Robert McNeely came to Trenton in 1791 and purchased a large tract of land on the west side of Warren Street and running west-

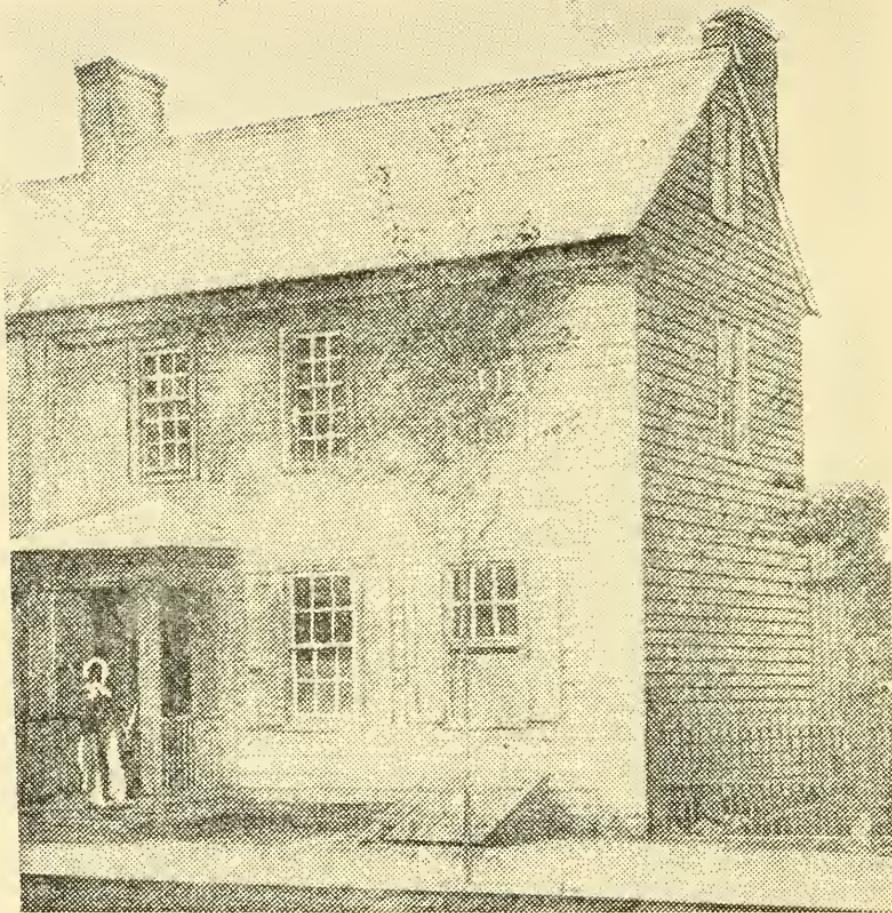
ward to Willow Street, on the back part of this property along Petty's Run, he had a large tannery, and carried on the business with his son for a great many years. A part of this property was sold in 1811, and in 1812 a State Bank was erected there. The old building still stands (1916). At one time a private school was held in it. Before the bank was erected, a tavern, the Royal Oak, stood on the same site. Later it took the name of the Green Tree. John Adams resided here at one time. The entire tract north and west of the tavern comprised 16 acres, and was known as Doud's Dale.

Immediately in front of this house three brass cannon were captured from the Hessians, by Washington's men.

"Place his statue where the beams of morning
Shall earliest kiss his brow,
Where he who led the hope of Freedom's dawning
May herald sunrise now,
There build the Monument, record the story
And while our waters run
Let the first name upon our page of glory
Be written Washington!"

Below St. Mary's Cathedral, John Fitch, inventor of the steam-boat, carried on business in a modest way.

Miss Polly and Sally Barnes, who lived on Warren Street, had at the back of their dwelling the old Arch, and afterward the Misses Armstrong had it in their possession. The only piece of Arch which now remains is in the Battle Monument in this city.



THE DOUGLASS HOUSE.

Captain Alexander Douglass' house was situated on the south side of Broad Street, a little below Mrs. Richmond's hotel (Washington's Headquarters), and here it was, in a small front room,

that General St. Clair had his quarters, after the American Army had recrossed on the east side of the Delaware, during the week after the Hessians were taken in Trenton, on the 26th of December, 1776. It was here that the celebrated Council of War was held, which was to decide the fate of our struggle for independence. At that council General Washington presided and Generals Greene, Sullivan, Mercer, Knox, St. Clair, Stevens, Dickinson, Cadwalader, Mifflin, Wilkinson, Stark and other officers assisted. When the new Lutheran Church was built, this house was moved to 478 Centre Street.

The historic old house will be removed to Mahlon Stacy Park in the near future (1916).

Stacy Potts' commodious frame house stood on Warren Street, on the present site of the parsonage of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral. This was the headquarters of Colonel Rall, at the time of the Battle of Trenton. After the war was over, the President of the Continental Congress resided there.

The Barnes family lived where the Third Presbyterian Church now stands. Mr. Barnes was a druggist, and advertised his salves, ointments, etc., in Isaac Collins' Trenton Gazette.

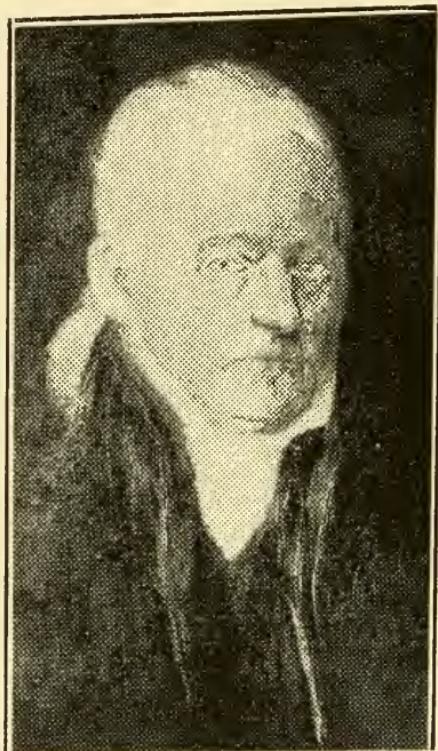
Isaac DeCow lived on the north corner of DeCow's Alley, in a brick house, afterward used as an official residence by President Adams, in 1798. It was afterward known as the Phoenix Hotel.

Abraham Hunt's house and store was on the north-west corner of Warren and State Streets (the present site of Charles Stuckert's drug store). Colonel Rall was entertained by him December 25th, 1776.

THE CITY TAVERN.

The City Tavern stood where the Mechanics National Bank now stands, on the south-west corner of State and Warren Streets. This house was built by John Dagworthy, about the year 1760.

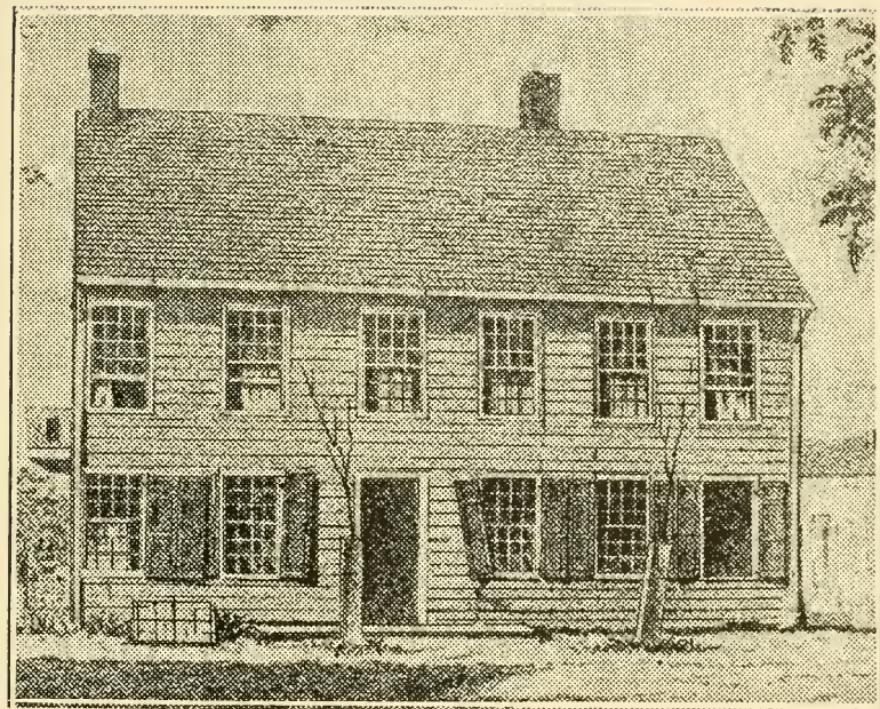
It was two stories high, built of mud and stuccoed. It was quite a large building. The front door was reached by eight steps, which



STACY POTTS.

extended either way, from north and south, and similar to those fronting the building which now occupies the same spot (1916).

This building was afterward converted into a tavern, and it was called the City Tavern; it was occupied for that purpose until its removal in 1837.

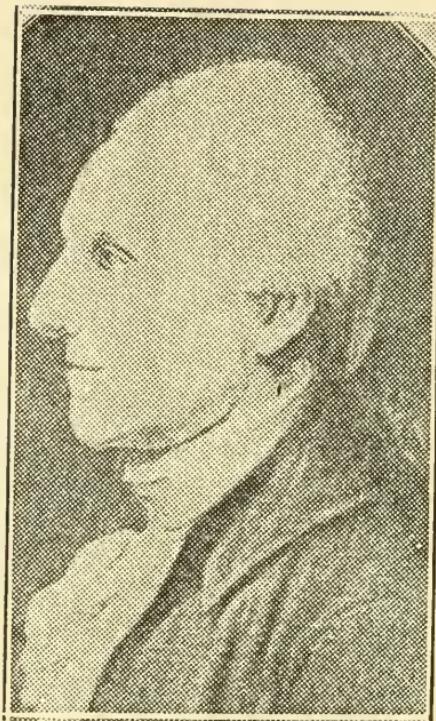


STACY POTTS HOUSE.

Governor Livingston, when in Trenton, made this his home.

The Citizens of the town gave a Dinner and Reception to General Washington in this Tavern on April 21st, 1789, on the day when he passed through Trenton on his way to New York to be inaugurated first President of the United States.

At one time this Inn was called the "French Arms," and previous to that, "The Thirteen Stars," kept at that time by Mr. Bergen. The Continental Congress met here in 1784. In 1740 Governor Morris lived here.



RICHARD HENRY LEE,
PRESIDENT OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS IN 1784.

In 1784, the Continental Congress met here, and defeated the plan of making Trenton the Capital of the United States. The President of the Continental Congress occupied the house of Stacy Potts, a large commodious house, which was demolished in 1857.

Where the American House now stands (1916) was the house of Isaac Smith, who was with Washington in his retreat through the "Jerseys"—Physician-Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey—and first President of the Trenton Banking Co.

Aaron D. Woodruff, in 1810, lived in a house that stood on the north-east corner of what is now Broad and Hanover Streets. He

held the office of Attorney General of the State for twenty-four years, and was first Grand Mason of New Jersey.

BLAZING STAR TAVERN OR INDIAN KING.

The Blazing Star Tavern stood in King Street (N. Warren), on the west side, now the site of the "Alhambra" (1916). At one time it was called "The Sign of Frederick, the Great."

It was in this building that the Constitution of the United States was ratified by the Convention of New Jersey in 1787, and where the Council and General Assembly of New Jersey several times met in the early part of the State's existence. This tavern was owned and conducted by Francis Witt, from 1781-1790. It was afterward owned by John D. Green, and he called it "The Indian King." It was kept by William Yard.

THE INDIAN QUEEN.

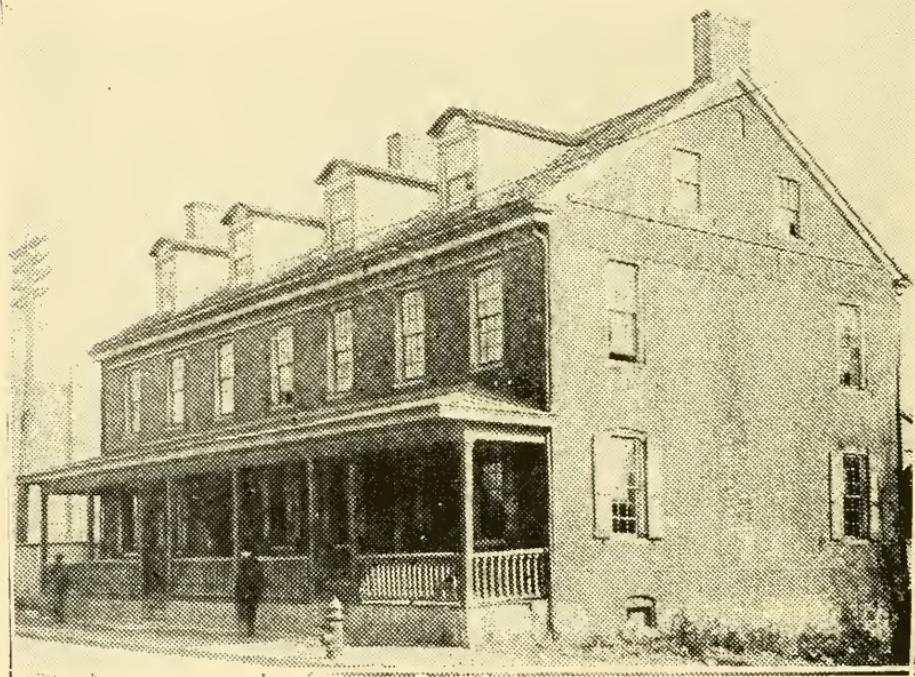
The Indian Queen Tavern stood on the west side of Warren Street on the spot where the United States Hotel once stood and on the present site of the Trent Theatre (1916). It was kept at one time by Edmund Burke. According to tradition, "Mrs. Brittain kept a public house there," but it is certainly known that Dr. Nicolas Belleville boarded with her after 1778—while a joint meeting of the Legislature met there which elected William Livingston Governor of New Jersey.

THE ROYAL OAK.

"The Royal Oak" was a famous hostelry on account of local trade, and by reason of its central location; it was kept by Rensselaer Williams. It afterward became the "Green Tree," with a sign showing a beaver gnawing at the bar, and the sign—Perseverando.

It was situated on the north-west corner of Warren and Bank Streets. Before the Revolution, a frame house stood there, the home of Abraham Cottnam, in 1776. In the rear of the house, a branch of Petty's Run ran to the river through an apple orchard.

In 1812, a State Bank was chartered and erected there. The old building is still standing (1916). The Marquis de Chaselleux visited at the Royal Oak in 1788. This property was called at one time Doud's Dale



THE EAGLE TAVERN.

This tavern seems to be colonial, as it must have stood there before the Revolution, it having been used at that time by the sol-

diers. It was here that passengers on the Old Post Road (between New York and Philadelphia) stopped for refreshment. Miss Mary Dagworthy, who was active in caring for the sick and wounded soldiers, and who strewed flowers in Washington's pathway at the bridge, lived and taught school where the tavern now stands. A portion of the house still remains. This tavern is still standing on the north-west corner of Broad and Ferry Streets (1916).

HOUSE OF MAJOR JOHN BARNES, LOYALIST.

The house of Major John Barnes (of the First Battalion New Jersey Volunteers) stood on what is now the south-west corner of Broad and Lafayette Streets. It was on the banks of the Assumpink Creek. Before the second Battle of Trenton, from December 31st to January 2nd, this house was used by General Washington as his headquarters.

The old Masonic Hall has lately been moved from Front Street to Mahlon Stacy Park (1915). It was in this building that General Robert Anderson (Hero of Fort Sumpter) was made a Mason, and where Aaron D. Woodruff was made first Grand Mason of New Jersey.

AT THE SIGN OF DOCTOR FRANKLIN.

This tavern was located on the present site of the Trenton House. Francis Witt kept this house and received his license from the City Council of Trenton on April 28th, 1794.

THE BULL'S HEAD.

This tavern was located about half way between Broad and Warren Streets, on the south side of the street, the entrance to the present Arcade having been the entrance to the back of the tavern.

and to the stables. This afterwards was called the Farmers' Inn, and then the Mansion House.

EAGLE TAVERN ON WARREN STREET.

This tavern stood where the Third Presbyterian Church now stands. It was a frame building, and was formerly occupied by Judge Trent, of Philadelphia, as his summer residence.

THE BULL HEAD TAVERN.

This tavern was situated about half way between Broad and Montgomery Streets, on the south side of State Street. It was the largest building on the block.

JENNY LIND.

The Jenny Lind tavern was located on the south-east corner of Warren and Ferry Streets. This tavern probably received its name from the famous singer, who was in Trenton at one time, and who probably stayed at this house. It was pulled down about fifteen years ago.

"THE LEGONIER," OR BLACK HORSE TAVERN.

This was a noted Trenton tavern. It stood on the north-west corner of Broad and Front Streets. The first courts of Hunterdon County were held in this inn in 1719, and William Yard was the Clerk of the Court. The tavern was built by William Yard, who came to Trenton in 1710. It was at one time kept by Robert Rutherford, whose daughter, Francis Mary, eloped with Colonel Fortescue, a British officer, which created quite a sensation in the town at the time.

"THE BLAZING STAR" AT TRENTON FERRY LANDING.

This Inn was situated near the Trenton Ferry, or lower ferry, in 1750. It was called the Wheatsheaf, and was kept by Rensslaer Williams, but after he left to take the Royal Oak Inn, it was kept by Thomas Janney. It is still standing and is called "The Bloomsbury."

THE WILLOW TREE TAVERN.

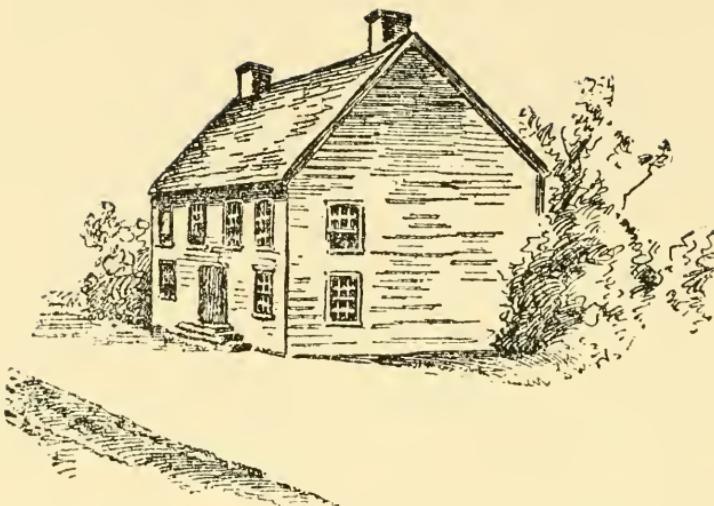
This tavern was on the east side of Broad Street, quite near the Brunswick road. It was originally the home of Thomas Cannon, a soldier in Spencer's Regiment of the Continental Army.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

This tavern stood where the American House now stands as early as 1778. It was owned by Captain Joseph Clunn. He also owned the property below, including the "BLAZING STAR" property. Harrison Palmer, of New York, afterward owned this property which he sold to William and Robert Chambers on July 22, 1780. The property was divided between the brothers—Robert taking the lower portion which contained the "BLAZING STAR" Tavern, while William Chambers took the remainder.

PHOENIX HOTEL.

This Hotel was on the north corner of DeCow's Alley. Isaac DeCow lived here at one time and in 1798 it was used as an official residence by President Adams.



THE TRUE AMERICAN INN—JONATHAN RICHMOND'S TAVERN.

On South Broad Street, "Mill Hill," Headquarters of
General Washington, Jan. 2, 1777.

This Inn, Headquarters of General Washington January 1st and 2nd, 1777, built in 1760. Here was quartered the Von Haustein Company of the VonLorsberg Regiment. Site on East Side of South Broad Street, just South of Lafayette Street.

THE TAVERN OF MRS. RACHEL STELLE.

This tavern was located on the south-east corner of North Warren and Perry Streets. The Legislature sat in this Inn on September 18th, 1776.

FOX CHASE TAVERN.

The Fox Chase tavern was kept by Mrs. Joseph Bond. Here was located the principal picket of the Trenton Cantonment, con-

sisting of about seventy-five men, officers and privates, who did sentinel and watch duty in the town, west side of what is now Brunswick Avenue, nearly opposite Montgomery Street.

NEWBOLD HOUSE.

The Newbold House stood where Ribsam's building now stands at S. Broad and Front Streets., and this spot is very historic. The gabled windowed, hip roofed house that stood there was standing during the stormy days of the Revolution opposite the Black Horse Tavern. It was owned and occupied by Joshua Newbold, a sturdy Quaker ; the next house to the north was the home of Thomas Ryall. These houses were near to the place where the Washington Arch was erected, and on the occasion of Washington's Entry through Trenton, one can believe that a distinguished group of citizens met at the Newbold House.

This house later came into the possesion of Lieut. Benjamin Brearley, a distinguished soldier of the War of 1812, who had married the daughter of his next door neighbor, Miss Susan Ryall. His father was Brigadier General Brearley, of Revolutionary fame, and his brother, David Brearley was chief Justice of New Jersey in 1776. The property changed hands a number of times, and it was said of it "that it was a lucky house."

HESSIAN HEADQUARTERS GUARD HOUSE.

Pontius Dillery Stille lived in the late William Potts house on Warren Street. South of Stille's residence, adjoining St. Michael's Church, was an alley called Stille's Alley ; his store was on the corner of Warren and this alley. This house was used by the Hessians as a Guard House.

There was a small stone tavern on West Front Street, between Broad and Warren, on the north side, one and a half stories high,

which was called "Ship and Castle;" this house is probably the one now standing on the corner of Peace Street and the one occupied by Phineas Pemberton, at an early date, and in which the town meetings were held.

The State Bank commenced operations in the year 1811. Their first banking house was at No. 22 East State Street. The last officers of the institution were Abner Reeder, and George Weston, teller. In 1812, they built their banking house on the north-west corner of Warren and Bank Streets. It ceased operation in the year 1822. The old building is still standing (1916).

THE OLD COURT HOUSE.

The old Court House and "gaol" stood on the spot where the Trenton Bank now stands. It was a two-story building, built of sandstone, erected about 1730. The wall of the old building still stands in the rear of the bank. It is generally believed that the Provincial Congress and Council of Safety of New Jersey held their meetings in this building.

A shot struck this building on the evening of January 2, 1777.

It was conveyed to the Trenton Banking Company by the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Hunterdon, May 8, 1814, just one hundred years after it was purchased by William Trent, by whom it is said (tradition) the lot was given to the county.

An old house known as the Pike house, and which stood a little above Hunt's Alley (now Sterling's Alley), was probably the home of Henry Pike, as in the Trenton Federalist for April 26th, 1819, it speaks of the house, and tallow Chandlery, belonging to Henry Pike, near Mr. Hunt's stables.

Notices and Advertisements Copied from Old Trenton Papers.

TRENTON, Feb. 17, 1800.

A PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States of America have this day resolved:

"That it be recommended to the people of the United States to assemble on the twenty-second day of February next, in such numbers and manner as may be convenient, publicly to testify their grief for the death of General George Washington, by suitable eulogies, orations, and discourses, or by public prayers; and—

"That the President be requested to issue a proclamation for the purpose of carrying the foregoing resolution into effect—

"Now therefore, I, John Adams, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same accordingly—

Given under my hand and seal of the United States, at Philadelphia, the sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord—One Thousand Eight Hundred, and of the Independence of the said States the twenty-fourth—

JOHN ADAMS.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Rev. Mr. Waddell, will deliver a discourse on the death of General Washington, at the Episcopal Church, in this city, on Saturday next.

TRENTON, February 28.

Wednesday last being the 65th anniversary of the birthday of George Washington, President of the United States, it was commemorated in this city by firing a federal salute, the illumination of the State House, and by various other marks of the joy and satisfaction experienced on that event—From The State Gazette, and New Jersey Advertiser—1797.

AT PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Thursday, the seventh day of September next, at ten in the forenoon, that elegant seat called Belleville, late the residence of Robert L. Hooper, deceased, containing about a 100 acres, and situated on the river Delaware—a tract of woodland and cleared land, situated above Titus' (late Motts') Mills.

Aug. 12, 1797.

From the State Gazette and New Jersey Advertiser.

TO BE SOLD.

That noted stand as a Tavern in Trenton, known by the name of the "Indian Queen."—To this house there are stables, carriages, house, etc., annexed, all in good repair. Also for sale, the House and Lot in Bristol now occupied as a tavern by David Olden, and formerly known by the name of the King of Prussia—to this house are also commodious stables, with other necessary outbuildings, in good repair. For terms and further particulars apply to Charles Axford, in Trenton; George Brown, at Morrisville; Joseph Clum, Esq., at Bristol, or the subscriber in Philadelphia.

Dec. 26, 1796.

JOHN POLHEMUS.

From the State Gazette and New Jersey Advertiser.

NOTE:—This Number Completes the 5th Volume of the State Gazette & New Jersey Advertiser. In these hard times a little Cash

would be very acceptable. To such of his patrons who have made punctual payments, he returns his warmest acknowledgments. And to such who are, from Two to Five years in arrears, he is necessitated to inform them that their accounts will be.....

August 29, 1797.

THE PRINTER.

EARTHEN WARE.

MANUFACTORY.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN TRENTON.

THIS DAY'S GAZETTE.

No. 135, begins the year.

The price is fixed by the quarter at one-third of a dollar, to be paid in produce, or half a dollar in gold or silver, or the current exchange thereof in Continental money at the time of payment.

The great expense of paper and printing renders it indispensably necessary that the Cash payments be punctually made at the end of every quarter, and those who pay in produce, once a year.

Trenton, July 19, 1780.

ISAAC COLLINS.

WANTED.

A Good Schoolmistress who can teach Reading, and most kinds of Needle-work, Knitting, etc. Apply to the Printer of this paper.

N. J. Gazette,

Wednesday, May 24, 1780.

ROBERT SINGER

OF TRENTON, HAS FOR SALE

A number of good broad cloths of various colours, coatings, dowlas, Russia Sheeting, Chintzes, Silk patterns for gowns, Checks; A variety of handkerchiefs, rum, sugar, tea, coffee, pepper, alspice, black and white silk for bonnets, carpets for tables, or floors, men's stockings, shoe-buckles, and various other things too tedious to mention.

Also, a young Negro Woman, with her child ten months old.
Oct. 11, 1780. The N. J. Gazette.

TRENTON, Feb. 10.

Wednesday last His Excellency, General Washington and Lady, with their retinue, passed through this town on their way to Camp 1779.

The N. J. Gazette.

FUNERAL PROCESSION IN HONOR TO THE MEMORY OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.

At half-past 10, the military and citizens assembled in Warren Street, and the military being formed with their left opposite the Episcopal Church and their right extending up the street northward. The Bier on which was deposited the General's hat, gloves, and sword, was brought out of the Church, preceded by the Rev., the Clergy, and followed by the Mayor, and Common Council in deep black.

As it passed to its place in the procession, it was received by the troop with presented arms, the officers, Colours, and music salut-

ing. At 11 o'clock the minute guns began to fire and the bells to toll; the procession then moved off to the State House in the following order:

TRUMPETS.

Advance Guard of Cavalry, Mounted.

Capt. Claypoole's Company of Infantry.

Capt. Yard's Company of Artillery.

Capt. Smith's troop of Horse, dismounted.

Capt. Gordon's, Capt. Perrine's, and Capt. Hunt's Companies of Infantry from Burlington County under Major Collins.

The Military marched by sections with reversed arms, and colours in mourning.

Music, also in mourning (drums muffled), playing a dead march. The General's horse dressed in mourning and led by a dragoon.

ORATOR.

Clergy two and two.

PALL BEARERS

Major Phillips

Colonel Stout

Gen. Brearley

PALL BEARERS

Capt. Phillips

Col. Beatty

Gen. Bloomfield

Carried by four Dragoons.

Governor and Suite.

MEMBERS OF THE CINCINNATI.

Masons bearing the Insignia of their order, clothed with badge of mourning; each brother carrying a sprig of Cypress.

Military Officers, in uniform.

Vice President of the State, and Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Members of the Legislature.

Judiciary Officers and Gentlemen of the Bar.

Common Council preceded by the Mayor, strangers, citizens.

Rear Guard of Cavalry, mounted.

Jan. 20, 1800.

From the Trenton Federalist.

The "Federal Post," or "Trenton Weekly Mercury" was printed in 1788 by Ququelle & Wilson, on the north side of Front Street opposite the English Church.

(Warren Street was, at that time, called Front Street.)

WATCH MAKING.

"Time is money", so saith Father Abraham, if I mistake not, in his sermon upon economy.

Such being the fact, it highly becomes all to mark well how it goes. The subscriber, therefore, again tenders his service to the public in the line of his profession.

TO MARK THE FLEETING MOMENTS AS THEY PASS.

In repairing and putting into due order, watches, clocks, and time pieces, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms, at his old stand in Warren Street, Trenton, nearly opposite the Temple of Bacchus, vulgarly called the Indian Queen Tavern, where all orders in the line of watch repairing will be thankfully received and punctually executed.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED AT SAID BUSINESS.

So, no more at present (as the girls end their love letters) from yours 'till death.

Trenton, July 16, 1807.

ERASTUS EMMONS.

Trenton Federalist.

NEW MILLINERY STORE.

The subscriber informs her friends, and the public, that she has on hand, and intends to keep an assortment of articles in the above line, particularly

plain and straw bonnets,

made in a neat and handsome manner, next door to Thomas C. Sterling's and nearly opposite the Bank, Trenton.

Trenton Federalist, 1812.

HANNAH HOWELL,

late Corlis.

WILLIAM SIMONS.

WARREN STREET,

Near the City Hotel, respectfully informs the public that he has on hand a good assortment of jewelry, confectionery, and fruit of all kinds, also, Spanish and common segars, tobacco, and snuff. Likewise Best Philadelphia Porter.

TRENTON FEDERALIST.

Printed by George Sherman.

A black boy for sale for a term of years, about 19 years of age. He is healthy, stout, sober, and honest. He understands all kinds

of farming business. Inquire of the subscriber living in upper Freehold, Monmouth County, about four miles from Allentown.

WILLIAM BLACKWELL.

May 23, 1812.

Trenton Federalist.

MRS. HOPKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

At an examination held at Mrs. Hopkin's Boarding School Bloomsbury, Trenton, N. J., on Saturday the 10th instant, the honors, consisting of silver medals, were adjudged to the following young ladies by the Rev. Dr. Smith, President, and the Rev. Dr. Hunter, professor of mathematics of the College of Princeton, the Rev. Dr. Allison of Bordentown, and Richard Stockton, Esq., of Princeton.

FIRST CLASS.

For reading	Miss Allison, of Bordentown.
For writing and arithmetic	Miss Briscoe, of Maryland.
For grammar	Miss Stockton, of Princeton
For geography and the use of the globes	Miss Rhea, of Trenton.
For history and chronology	Miss Ritchie, of Philadelphia.
For music	Miss Wells, of Delaware.
For drawing	Miss Applegate, of New Jersey.

SECOND CLASS.

For reading	Miss Bedford, of Philadelphia.
For writing and arithmetic	Miss S. Allison, of Bordentown.
For geography	Miss Snyder, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Hopkins tenders thanks to the above gentlemen for their polite attendance, and delicately judicious distribution of the honors.

Vacation ends on Saturday the 4th of May, Bloomsbury, April 21, 1805.

Trenton, May 6.

TRENTON FEDERALIST.

The Washington Benevolent Society of Trenton will meet at the Indian Queen Tavern on Monday evening next.

The Brethern are particularly requested to attend.

December 1812.

TRENTON FEDERALIST.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Annual meeting. The Society will meet at Trenton in the City Hall on Thursday, the 15th instant at 12½ o'clock, P. M. for the transaction of business. The Annual Address, by Bishop Doane, will be delivered at 2½ P. M. The Members of the Society and its friends will dine at Snowden's at 4. The cars leave for the eastward at 7 P. M. It is hoped that all the members will be present.

Dec., 1845.
State Gazette.

J. P. BRADLEY, *Rec. Sec.*

THE STERLING.

The "Government House" in the city of Trenton having recently been rebuilt, much enlarged and arranged with a view to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, has been taken and fitted up by the subscribers, who will be happy to accommodate all those who are disposed to encourage the undertaking.

Members of the Bar and Legislature and others having business at the Courts and State House will find the above a Convenient loca-

tion, and the proprietor disposed to make their Sojourn with him Comfortable.

Trenton, Dec. 29, 1845.

HORACE SMITH.

TRENTON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

William Robertson of this city has been appointed the agent for the collection of moneys in the County of Mercer, to aid in the erection of a monument at Trenton.

By order of the Committee.

Dec. 21, 1846.

JAMES W. WALL, *Secretary.*

State Gazette.

NEW RAILROAD LINE.

To New York and back the same day. The above line will commence running this day. (Monday,) April 26, 1847, from the Railroad Depot.

Leaves Trenton at half-past six o'clock A. M.; Returning, will leave New York at 4½ P. M.

April 26, 1847.

J. H. SIMS, *Agent.*

4TH JULY, 1847.

According to an honorable and patriotic custom, no paper will be issued from this office tomorrow.

WHITNEY'S RAILROAD MEETING.

A meeting will be held this evening at the Chinese Museum for the purpose of considering Mr. Whitney's project for building a Railroad to the Pacific.

Dec. 28, 1846.

STATE GAZETTE.

TRENTON DISPENSARY.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

(on the corner opposite the store of Abraham Hunt)

FOR SALE.

A good assortment of Genuine Medicines &c. for all Complaints, with directions (gratis) for taking the same.

Trenton, May 16, 1803.

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, 20,000 acres of West Jersey rights at a moderate price on long credit.

June 6, 1807.

BENJAMIN B. COOPER.

CITY DISPATCH.

The Subscriber has opened an office at Charles Hotel in South Trenton for the accommodation of the Public.

Persons having letters for the Trenton Post Office may, by leaving them at the Despatch Office, depend upon having them carried to the Post Office in time for the mails.

June 21, 1847.

JOHN A. HOWELL.

1798, TRENTON, Monday evening, Sept. 5.

Among many of the most valuable members of the Community who have fallen victims to the prevailing disorders it is with pain we notice the name of Dr. Francis Bowes Sayre, formerly of this City; in whom, we may in truth say, the public have lost a good Man and an Able Physician. He died at Philadelphia yesterday morning.

TRENTON FEDERALIST.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Cash will be given for a Black Boy of good Character, from 14 to 18 years of age. Enquire of the Printer.

March 9, 1807.

TRENTON FEDERALIST.

WANTED.

400 or 500 weight of good, well-dressed Flax, For which cash, at the market price, will be given. Inquire of the Printer.

Trenton, Dec. 23, 1800.

THE FEDERALIST.

New Jersey Gazette.

NEW JERSEY ABOLITION SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the New Jersey Society for promoting the Gradual Abolition of Slavery will be held at the Friends' Meeting House in Trenton on the fourth Wednesday, being the 28th day of September next. A general attendance of Representatives from the several district Meetings is requested.

August 15, 1808.

TRENTON FEDERALIST.

WILLIAM J. LESLIE

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER.

[Not from London, Paris, or Boston, but a native of New Jersey.]

Like other Patriots of the day, continues to offer his services to the Public for Love & Money, at the Old stand next door north of the Indian Queen Tavern, Trenton. With sincere acknowledgments for past favors he hopes for additional claims on his gratitude by his fellow-Jerseyman in the honor of whose service he is ever

ambitious to exert his energies. Being attached by nature and habit to the old fashioned way of living by eating and drinking, he feels disposed to accommodate his Country Friends with the Goods and Wares of his Manufactory, in exchange for many of those Comforts of Life with which the bounty of Providence has crowned their labours in the Early and latter Harvest. He has now on hand, devoted to the good of the People,

The Following Articles:

Gold Watches, plain and with day of the month.	
Silver Ditto, first quality.	Gold Hands.
Chime Clocks.	Gilt Ditto.
Plain Ditto, with mahogany, Cherry, and Black.	Steel ditto.
Walnut cases.	Clock dials.
Fuzee Chain Hooks and Chains.	Watch chains, seals and keys.
Pendant and Bows.	Watch glasses of all sizes from No. 8 to No. 40.
Main Springs and Buttons.	Clock Gut.
	Eight Day forg'd work & Pinions.
	Eight Day Castings.

The above goods are offered to the Public on moderate Terms; and though it may be unnecessary to multiply words in their favor, the Subscriber will just observe, that his Clocks and Watches beside the mere use of informing their Possessors what o'-the-clock at Morn, Noon, or Evening, or through the "unguarded hours of night" are excellent monitors to the sluggard and the drone, and those who kill time in idleness or dissipation.

They also afford encouraging example to preserving industry, in exhibiting what may be performed by steady and unremitting toil.

By them likewise the discreet Housewife is enabled so to time the Concerns of Domestic Economy, that all things may work

together for good, and the “Savory meal” be seasonably prepared for the “Mouth of the Labour” and to fill the hungry with good things.—Matters of high concern in preserving “harmony with family intercourse” without which “liberty and even life are but dreary things.”

Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired on the Shortest Notice and in the best manner. All orders punctually executed, and every favour duly acknowledged.

N. B. Wanted at the above mentioned Business, Two Apprentices—Boys from the Country will be preferred.

Trenton, January 28, 1805. FROM THE TRENTON FEDERALIST.
(A clock made by him is still standing in the Trenton Bank. 1916).

CINCINNATI.

The New Jersey State Society of Cincinnati hold their annual meeting on the 4th day of July next at Elizabeth Town, when an oration will be delivered by Colonel Ogden.

Standing committee of Claims and Relief, Gens. Helme and Giles, Colonels Ogden, Beatty, and Rhea, Majors Ballard and Shuts.

Committee of arrangements: Col. Ogden, Majors Shuts and Ballard.

June 19, 1809.

TRENTON FEDERALIST.

TRENTON, May 12, 1801.

Fourth of July—The Citizens of Trenton are requested to meet this (Tuesday) evening at the City Hotel, in order to make arrangements for the approaching Anniversary of American Independence.

TAVERN HOUSE

TO LET.

To be let, and possession given the 1st of April next, that well-known Tavern, situate in the Main Street, Trenton, nearly opposite the Church now in the occupation of the Widow Harvey.

For terms apply to Robert M'Neely in Trenton, or to the subscriber at Change Water, Sussex County, N. J.

ROBERT C. THOMPSON.

Trenton Federalist.

Feb. 1st, 1808.

F. FITHIAN.

Cabinet and Chair Maker, near the State House, Trenton, executes all orders in the way of his business, and constantly has for sale

A Variety of Articles,

Such as, Clock Cases, Bureaus, Card, Dining and Breakfast Tables, &c. Bedsteads, high and low posts, with many other articles.

Country Produce taken in payment for the above articles at the market prices.

Trenton, October 5, 1809.

TRENTON FEDERALIST.

TRENTON BREWERY.

The Subscriber informs the Public that his Brewery, opposite the Methodist Meeting House in Trenton, is again in operation, where he has for sale

Strong and Table Beer
of the best quality and on reasonable terms.

JOHN DOREY.

Trenton Federalist.

Trenton, October 14, 1809.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE.

At P. Smiley's Store in Trenton, opposite Herbert's City Hotel, a fresh and general assortment of European and India Dry Goods, suitable to the approaching Season, which he is determined to sell upon the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Trenton, October 16, 1809.

TRENTON FEDERALIST.

TRENTON FEDERALIST, July 10, 1809.

National Independence. The Fourth of July was observed in this place with the customary manifestations of joy. Military Parades, rural decorations of the dwellings of the Citizens, and festive parties Commemorated the important event which distinguishes this in the History of our Country.

The present auspicious appearance of our National Affairs contrasted with the recent gloom which overspread our political horizon heightened the satisfaction experienced on the return of the Anniversary of National Independence. May peace and prosperity long continue to bless our land.

A very general celebration of the Fourth of July appears to have taken place throughout the Country.

We understand that the Rev. Dr. Staughton, of Burlington, is to preach in the Presbyterian Church this evening, at early candle-light.

TRENTON FEDERALIST, 1809.

GIFFORD'S INN

AT THE SIGN OF THE COLLEGE

PRINCETON.

Fifty-three miles from New York and 42 from Philadelphia.

The subscriber, who has lately succeeded Mr. David Godwin, in the long established and far-famed house of entertainment, respectfully solicits the continued favors of its former friends, and the patronage of the public in general, who may rely on finding a larder and bar at all times liberally provided with every requisite to cheer the outward, and gladden the inward man.

If a plentiful board, generous liquor, warm fires, and clean beds, be allurements that may induce the benighted and way-worn traveller to stop at his inn, the subscriber is emboldened to promise that no reasonable person will have cause to regret, or go away dissatisfied, as no attention on his part shall be wanting to welcome the coming and speed the departing guest.

“The traveller who shapes his way
Thro’ heat and cold, thro’ thick and thin;
Secure shall meet all times of day,
Kind treatment at the College Inn.

Excellent stabling, attentive, sober hostlers, and every usual appurtenant to a well resorted public house, may be depended upon, from the public’s humble servant.

April 28, 1800.

JOHN GIFFORD.

THE BALLAD OF DANIEL BRAY.

BY JOSEPH FULFORD FOLSOM.

I

The Delaware, with stately sweep,
Flows seaward as when armies fought ;
But they who struck for freedom sleep
Beneath the soil their valor bought.
At Rosemont, inland, Daniel Bray,
In lonely grave, with rest hard won,
Awaits his country's voice to say :
“He brought the boats to Washington.”

II

At Trenton lay the Hessian host,
Pluming their pride with gay parade ;
They thought the freeman's cause was lost,
And hoped his last brave stand was made ;
But safe on Pennsylvania's shore,
The Master Patriot aimed the blow
Which ever in the nation's lore
Shall mark oppression's overthrow

III

To Captain Bray on Kingwood height
A horseman sped by field and brake,
Till on his door, at dead of night,
He knocked, and bade the soldier wake.
A hasty mount, a quick farewell,
And then miles down the frozen track,
Like musket shots the hoof-beats fell,
While Mary slept and dreamed him back.

IV

Down Stony Batter Hill they sped,
Across Duck's Flat; then up the slopes
To Rittenhouse (where slept the dead)
Their coursers climbed with steadier lopes;
The ten-mile creek is left behind,
Gilboa's slant is swiftly run;
At Coryell's the inn they find,
And, waiting them, great Washington.

V

Bray heard that hour the General say:
"Seize all the boats from Easton down,
And guard them safe, by night and day,
Until we cross to take the town."
The echoes of a noble voice
Rode with him from that meeting place—
Blunt praise that made his soul rejoice,
And spurred his zeal to quicker pace.

VI

Ere gray dawn paled o'er Hunterdon,
A circuit ranged he twelve miles wide,
For brave Gearheart of Flemington,
And Johnes of Amwell countryside.
They foiled the Tory's cunningness,
Disguised in hunter's garb uncouth,
And pierced the Jersey wilderness,
From Ringoes to the Lehigh's mouth.

VII

Then downward on the Delaware,
By night they drove their project bold,
Naught but the planet's wintry stare
To cheer them in the bitter cold.
December's slashing wind cut keen
O'er ice-cakes massed in frosty grip;
And longside, in the dusky sheen,
They watched the chill black waters slip.

VIII

Beneath the river's gloomy banks,
And where the friendly ferry plied,
The craft were seized with scanty thanks,
And launched upon the swirling tide:
Through eddies deep, and rapids swift,
They guided sure their precious fleet:
Minding the rock and treacherous rift,
And creeks where angry currents meet.

IX

No hostile shot disturbed the verge,
Where ghostly woods loomed drear and dark;
No voice, except the hound's sad dirge.
Or, far away, the wolf's gruff bark;
But sometimes 'cross the distant slope,
A farmhouse shed its candle ray.
And warmed the wand'rer's heart with hope
Of fireside joys and freedom's day.

X

The river's speech is low and weird,
It bears no tales of deeds long past;
But Bray, ere morning light appeared,
His boats by Malta Isle made fast;
And on that famous Christmas night,
They bore the heroes o'er the tide,
Who broke the spell of Britain's might,
And flung the Hessian mob aside.

XI

The Delaware shall ever flow
Through sacred soil, forever free,
And every home-born child shall know
The tale of Trenton's victory:
And till the stars shall cease to shed
Their light o'er hilly Hunterdon,
Of Daniel Bray it shall be said:
"He brought the boats to Washington."

—*Joseph Fulford Folsom.*

AN OLD POEM ABOUT THE BATTLE OF TRENTON.

Among the papers of the late Stephen Congar, first City Superintendent of the Newark Schools, there has been found a collection of "The Young Men's Celebration" programs, extending over a decade or more. The odes to be sung were printed, and were used by the Audience. In the 1841 Celebration two were distinctively New Jersey pieces. One was the following, and was sung to the tune of "Lutzow's Wild Hunt": its Author is not known—it was entitled:

THE BATTLE OF TRENTON.

They cross the dark river,
They mount the steep height.
Through dell and ravine they are stealing;
And the desolate blast of a wintry night
The dirge of the Hessians is pealing.
In storm and tempest they march to the fray—
'Tis the band of freedom in battle array.

Behold, the gray dawn of the morning appears;
This day shall resound in story:
Around their bright flag the bald eagle careers,
And Washington leads them to glory,
"Death to the foe" 'tis their battle cry.
"On the plains of Trenton we'll conquer or die."

The blast of the bugle resounds through the sky,
And wildly the war drum is beating;
They rush to the combat—the enemy fly—
Huzza see the Hessians retreating
"On, Comrade, on"—to each other they say,
"For the flag of Freedom shall triumph today."

While roll the dark waves of the foaming sea,
While stand the broad granite mountains,
And green are the leaflets on Liberty's tree
And bright are her sparkling fountains ;
Shall pass this story from sire to son
On the plains of Trenton, the battle was won.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON

WAR GOVERNOR
and
WILLIAM FRANKLIN—LOYALIST.

Governor Franklin, was a son of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. He was the last Royal Governor of New Jersey, and was considered disloyal to the Country and was deposed—

"The Assembly was prorogued on the 20th of May, 1775, to meet on the 20th of June following; but affairs had now reached a crisis, and Governor Franklin never communicated with that body again.

Three days after the prorogation, the first Provincial Congress of New Jersey commenced their sessions at Trenton, and the royal government soon ceased to exist. A Constitution was adopted in July, 1776, and William Livingston, a member of the first Continental Congress, became Franklin's successor."

(From American Loyalists During the Revolution, by Lorenzo Sabine.)

JINNIE JACKSON WAGLUM.

Jinnie Jackson lived in Lambertton, she married Abraham Waglum—their residence was on the bank of the Delaware river, where

they kept a house of entertainment for the persons who crossed the old ferry, and others. She was a friend of Mrs. Ann Richmond, wife of Jonathan Richmond, the barrack-master for the American Army.

Jonathan Richmond kept the True American Inn, his house was the headquarters of General Washington while in Trenton, and while Jinnie Jackson was visiting here she offered her services to conduct the troops to Princeton—General Washington accepted the offer for her to guide himself and the American Army—Arrayed in a man's hat and coat, Jinnie rode at the head of the Army, and guided them through the woods by Sandtown and Quaker Bridge, and they arrived safely in Princeton the night before the engagement with the British troops.

The Jackson family came from Ireland many years before the American Revolution. The Jacksons were very wealthy and purchased considerable property near Allentown.

Mrs. Waglum, nee Jinnie Jackson, left no descendants; her sister Sarah married a Mr. Swangler, and their daughter Jane, or Jinnie, married John Ashmore, from whom the Ashmores of Trenton are descended.

From Raums History of New Jersey, pg. 18, Vol. II.

In the "Life of General Mercer," by John T. Goolrick, pg. 51, it says: A woman guided the Continental Army on that march beset with so many perils & difficulties, etc.

GENERAL ZEBULON MONTGOMERY PIKE.

A distinguished American General, born Jan. 5, 1779, died 1813, at York, Canada. A tablet was placed on St. Michael's Church (by a friend) in his honor.

The Pike family settled at Woodbury, Middlesex Co., N. J., in 1699, where the name of Capt. John Pike appears on the original Patent, and he was a member of the Governor's Council. Zebulon

Pike, Gen. Pike's father, moved with his family from Trenton to Bucks Co., Penn. They lived at Lumberton, in Solebury township, in a frame building which was taken down in 1835.

JOHN FITCH.

The inventor of the Steam-boat, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, Jan. 21, 1743. Son of a farmer, at one time he was in the business of Clock making, he was a brass founder, and made brass and silver buttons for peddling. He carried on the business of a Silver-smith at Trenton, when the British Army entered the town in 1776. He was at that time repairing American Arms, and had in his employ 60 men. The British destroyed his shop and captured the arms, and he fled to Penn. He joined the Army, and was with Washington at Valley Forge. His first trial practice of his invention of Steam Navigation took place in Aug. 1787. He died in Kentucky in 1798.

Robert Fulton afterward in 1804 proved Steam Navigation to be a success.

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S ENTRANCE INTO TRENTON

on his way to New York to be inaugurated first President of the United States.

George Washington with his party arrived at Colvin's Ferry house (now Morrisville) at two o'clock in the afternoon, and Patrick Colvin ferried them across the river. At the Trenton Landing near the tavern of Rensselaer Williams the party was met by General Philemon Dickinson, Major Richard Howell, afterwards Governor of the State, Rev. James F. Armstrong, Chief Justice David Brearley, Dr. Israel Smith, and other leading citizens of Trenton.

Capt. Bernard Hanlon's battery fired a salute, and the troop of horse, commanded by Captain Isaac Carle, the light infantry companies of Capt. Hainor, Capt. Munn, Capt. Abram Claypool & Capt. Albemarle Collins formed the escorting column into the village of Trenton.

General Washington and his suite here mounted horses prepared for them, and in this manner proceeded up the Ferry Road, and thence toward the bridge over the Assumpink Creek, where the Matrons and young ladies of the village had superintended the erection of a beautiful arch.

Description of Arch as copied from the Columbian Magazine for May, 1789, printed for James Trenchard at Philadelphia by Trenchard and Stewart. It contains a contribution from this city under date of April 25, 1789, and signed "P. Q." telling of Washington's visit to Trenton a few days before, also an illustration of the Arch under which he rode during his Reception. The letter follows:

"Inclosed you have a view of the triumphal Arch which was erected and decorated by the ladies of Trenton, on the 21st instant, in honor of his Excellency General Washington, who passed through this place on that day on his way to New York to take upon himself the administration of the government of the United States."

"This Arch was erected in the centre of the bridge which extends across Assumpink Creek, at the entrance of Trenton, where our gallant General at one time, made so noble a coup on the enemies of his country; and, at another, so important a stand, and a retreat worth more than a victory.

"The Arch was 18 feet high, 15 feet in breadth, and 10 in length, supported by thirteen pillars entwined with wreaths of laurel. The roof was interwoven with laurels and evergreens. On the front was inscribed in large golden letters 'The Defender of the Mothers Will also protect their Daughters.'

"Over this, in the center of the Arch, on a square, ornamented with festoons of evergreens decorated with flowers, was the date of his glorious victory at this place, when 900 Hessians were made prisoners, and the horizon of American affairs enlightened by a radiance which never again forsook it. On the summit of the Arch a large sunflower as always pointing to the sun, was designed to express this motto: 'To You Alone.'

"The circle of the Arch, both above and below the inscription, was ornamented with wreaths of evergreens, interwoven with artificial flowers of every kind, which made a most beautiful appearance. A large festoon of flowers likewise hung from the inner circle of the Arch, and gave the whole a finished air of grandeur.

"The ladies had arranged themselves in the footway on one side of the street, between the Arch and the town, with their daughters in front, to a very considerable number, all dressed in white, and decorated with wreaths and chaplets of flowers; six of whom held baskets of flowers in their hands. As soon as the General had passed under the Arch the little choristers advanced, singing the following sonata, composed for the occasion:

Welcome, mighty Chief! once more
Welcome to this grateful shore—
Now no mercenary foe
Aims again the hostile blow,—
Aims at thee the fatal blow.

Virgins fair and matrons grave,
Those thy conqu'ring arms did save,
They for thee triumphal bow'rs
Build, and strew thy way with flowers.—
Build for thee triumphal bowers,
And strew their hero's way with flowers.

—Composed by Major Richard Howell.

"As they sung the last lines they strewed the flowers before the general, who halted till the sonata was finished. Being presented with a copy of the sonata, his excellency was pleased to address the following words to the ladies. (Here follows Washington's address which has often been printed:)

"Thus, then, we see, that though the gentlemen may meet their beloved general with peals of thunder, and honor him with all the pompous parade of war, it yet remains for the ladies to meet their defender with sentiment, and touch the tender feelings of the hero's heart.

"P. Q."

As this letter was written only three days after Washington's visit, it is reasonable to suppose that the ode as it appears in the letter was copied from original manuscript. It differs somewhat from the usual version of it.

Later in the day a Reception and Dinner was tendered him by the people of Trenton, at the City Tavern. Late in the afternoon he took a carriage to Princeton, and is supposed to have stayed at the residence of the President of the College overnight, Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon. Mr. Armstrong accompanied him on the trip.

Dr. Godfrey of the Adjutant General's department came across this magazine for May, 1789, in the Congressional Library at Washington.

The matrons who assembled at the house of James Ewing, (now the south-west corner of Broad & Lafayette Streets,) and who took charge of the ceremonies at the arch:

Mrs. Susannah Armstrong, wife of Rev. James F. Armstrong.

Mrs. Mary Borden, widow of Captain Joseph Borden, Jr.

Mrs. Susannah Calhoun, wife of Alexander Calhoun. She was the daughter of John Chambers, of Trenton, and died in the same house in which she was born, on the Pennington Road.

Mrs. Esther Cox, wife of Colonel John Cox, of Bloomsbury farms, and daughter of Francis and Rachel Bowes.

Mrs. Mary Dickinson, wife of General Philemon Dickinson, who married, first, Mary Cadwalader, and afterwards her sister, Rebecca. These ladies were the daughters of Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, who married Hannah, daughter of Thomas Lambert.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ewing, wife of James Ewing.

Mr. Ewing was a very prominent citizen of Trenton, and held many offices of trust under Congress. He was the father of Chief Justice Charles Ewing.

Mrs. Sarah Furman, wife of Moore Furman. He was Deputy Quartermaster General of New Jersey during the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Furman was the eldest daughter of Townsend White, of Philadelphia, and was married in that city in Christ Church.

Mrs. Susannah Gordon, wife of Peter Gordon. He was connected with the Quartermaster's Department during the Revolutionary War, and held the office of Treasurer of the State. His wife was the sister of Abraham Hunt, of Trenton.

Mrs. Mary Hanna, wife of Rev. John Hanna.

Mrs. Sarah How, wife of Micajah How, who was one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and at one time was High Sheriff under the Colonial Government.

Mrs. Keziah B. Howell, wife of Richard Howell, who was Governor of New Jersey from 1793—1801.

Mrs. Mary Hunt, wife of Abraham Hunt. She was Miss Mary Dagworthy, daughter of Sheriff Dagworthy. She was very patriotic and was the leader of every organization for furnishing supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers. She married the rich merchant, Abraham Hunt, who was for a long time Postmaster of the village. She died April 4, 1814, at the age of 66 years.

Mrs. Esther Lowrey, wife of Colonel Thomas Lowrey, of Flemington. She was the daughter of Samuel Fleming who founded the village of Flemington. He was distinguished as a patriot and a

soldier. He was also a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey in 1775.

Mrs. Sarah Milnor, wife of Joseph Milnor. She was the daughter of Joseph Higbee, Sr. Her husband was a prominent merchant of Trenton.

Mrs. Anna Richmond, wife of Jonathan Richmond. She was the sister of Captain Albemarle Collins, a gallant soldier of the war. Her husband held the position of Barrack Master of the American Army, and was Inn Keeper on Mill Hill, where General Washington had his headquarters, Jan. 2, 1777. She was very patriotic.

Mrs. Mary Smith, wife of Isaac Smith. Her husband was Colonel of the First Regiment of Hunterdon County Militia, and was Justice of the Supreme Court, and President of the Trenton Banking Company. He was a physician by profession.

Mrs. Rachel Stevens, wife of Colonel Stevens, who served in the Hunterdon County Militia during the War. In 1777 he was made Treasurer of the State. She was the daughter of John Cox, of Bloomsbury.

Mrs. Annis Stockton, widow of Richard Stockton. She was Miss Annis Boudinot, sister of Hon. Elias Boudinot, who was President of the Continental Congress, and of Judge Elisha Boudinot of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. She was literary, patriotic, and pious. Her husband was born in Princeton, Oct. 1, 1730, and was one of the "Signers."

Mrs. Catherine Stockton, wife of Samuel William Stockton, and daughter of John Cox. He was at one time Secretary of State of New Jersey.

Mrs. Jane Tate, wife of Dr. James Tate, of Newtown, Penna. She was Miss Jane Keith, and was celebrated for her beauty.

Mrs. Grace Woodruff, daughter of Colonel Thomas Lowrey, of Flemington. She married Aaron Dickinson Woodruff Sept. 14, 1786. Mr. Woodruff was a graduate of Princeton College in 1779.

and held the office of Attorney General of the State for twenty-four years. He was a counselor of great professional ability, and great integrity.

With these matrons were thirteen young ladies representing the several states. The following are supposed to be the ones who engaged in the celebration at the Arch.

1. Miss Eleanor Armstrong, who afterward married Chief Justice Charles Ewing, in the year 1803.
2. Miss Elizabeth Borden, of Bordentown
3. Miss Elizabeth Cadwalader, sister of General John Cadwalader.
4. Miss Catherine Calhoun, daughter of Alexander Calhoun.
5. Miss Eliz. Cox, daughter of Colonel John Cox, of Bloomsbury Farms.
6. Miss Sarah Cox, daughter of Colonel John Cox.
7. Miss Mary Dickinson, daughter of General Philemon Dickinson.
8. Miss Maria Furman, daughter of Moore Furman. Her father was Adjutant General of the State in 1804.
9. Miss Mary C. Keen, daughter of Jacob Keen, of Trenton, a gallant soldier.
10. Miss Mary Lowrey, daughter of Colonel Thomas Lowrey, of Flemington.
11. Miss Maria Meredith, daughter of Samuel Meredith, of Philadelphia. He was a major in the Revolutionary War, and was the first treasurer of the United States.
12. Miss Sarah Moore, daughter of Nathaniel Moore, of Trenton. Her father lived at the landing at Beatty's Ferry.
13. Miss Margaret Tate, sister of Dr. James Tate, of Newtown, Penna.

The six little girls who sang the ode of welcome to General Washington were:

1. Miss Sarah Airy.

2. Miss Jemima Broadhurst.

3. Miss Eliz. Collins, daughter of Isaac Collins. Her mother was the great grand-daughter of Mahlon Stacy.

4. Miss Sarah How, daughter of Micajah How.

5. Miss Sarah B. Howell, daughter of Major Richard Howell.

6. Miss Elizabeth Milnor, daughter of Joseph Milnor.

The Arch was in the possession of the Misses Armstrong for a number of years, then it was sent to the Centennial Fair in Philadelphia, and was afterward placed in Independence Hall, but has been returned to Trenton, and a portion of it is now placed in the Battle Monument.

MAHLON STACY.

Mahlon Stacy, with Thomas Lambert and many other families of note, came in the good ship The "Shield" of Stockton from Hull, and arrived in Burlington in December, 1678.

This ship was the first to come so far up the Delaware. Mahlon Stacy came to the Falls of the Delaware, probably in 1679. He dates a letter to friends in England—The Falls of the Delaware, 26th of the fourth month 1680.

He lived in a log house near what is now ("Woodlawn") and built his grist mill of hewn logs the same year, on the south bank of the Assumpink Creek. He held nearly every office of profit and trust in the Province—and was an influential and faithful Member of the Society of Friends. In 1697 he was a member of the House, signer as a Quaker Member to uphold the interests of the King. He was Commissioner in 1681-1682.—Member of Assembly in 1682, 1683, 1684, and 1685.

He was also a Member of Council in 1682 and 1683. In 1683, 1684, and 1685, he was an Indian Land Commissioner, and in 1683 was selected to write to the Members of the Society of Friends in London, describing the condition of the new settlement. As a Justice he sat in the 1st 10th in 1685, and continuously remained on the Burlington Bench, as his Majesty's Justice from May, 1695, to May, 1701. He died in February, 1704.

THE FAMILY OF STACY OR STACEY.

Mahlon Stacy is said to be descended from Stacy De-Belleville, a French officer, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066, and in consideration of his services was presented with an estate which still remains in the family. This family of Stacy or Stacey is found in the vicinity of Sheffield, in Yorkshire. One Stacey of Sheffield had three sons; John, of Ballifield, in the parish of Hansworth, and County of York, Gent. (Ancestor of Mahlon Stacy, of Burlington Co.)—Richard, and Mahlon Stacey, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Owlerton in the Parish of Sheffield and County of York. Thomas Revell afterwards "Secretary Registrar, and Keeper of the Rolls of the Province of West New Jersey," was, through his mother Alice Stacy, a descendant of this Mahlon Stacye. When the ship "Shield" arrived opposite Burlington, Dec. 1678, it had among its passengers Thomas Revell and family, his sister Elizabeth (who married Anthony Elton later), and their Cousin Mahlon Stacy and his family.

Mahlon Stacy later (1680) records the birth of his daughter Ruth at "Ballifield House at the falls in West New Jersey." His wife was Rebecca Ely, and they had one son, and five daughters. Mahlon, their son, married Sarah Bainbridge. Mary married Reuben Pownel, Sarah married Jos. Kirkbride, Rebecca married

Joshua Wright and afterwards Thomas Potts. Elizabeth married Amos Janney, and Ruth married William Beakes.

As copied from Chesterfield, Monthly Meeting Minute Book, twelfth month 2nd—1687. “It is aggred by this Meeting that the Granery to receive the supply, for the Poore be continued for another yeare, Mahlon Stacy being willing to Lend us a Garner to Lay it in at his Mills for that time.”

ARMS OF STACYE FAMILY.

Azure, on a fess between three falcons close, or; as many fleur-De-lis of the first; Crest, a dexter arm couped at the elbow, habited azure, Cuff Argent, charged with three bezants, and holding in the hand, ppr. a fleur-De-lis, or.

WILLIAM YARD.

William Yard, the Ancestor of the Yard family, came from Devonshire in England, and settled first in Philadelphia. He had four sons. With two of his sons he came to Trenton to reside.

The Yard interests in Trenton date from the purchase of William, Sr., William, Jr., and Joseph Yard, who in 1712, bought Mahlon Stacy's land on Front St. They bought about two acres lying on both sides of Front Street, between Warren and Broad Streets.

Joseph Yard lived on the northwest corner of Front and Broad Streets in a frame house. William Yard, the other son, lived with his father on Front Street.

WILLIAM TRENT.

William Trent was of an ancient Scotch family, emigrating from Inverness. Young in life, with his brother James, he settled in Phil-

adelphia about 1682 and lived in the Slate Roof House on Second Street, which had been William Penn's Mansion, the most elegant in the City.

He was identified with the Quakers in his business, being a large wholesale and retail Merchant, was a ship owner in partnership with William Penn, and his partner, James Logan. He was a member of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania during 1703-21, and was a Member of the Assembly in 1710-1715 and 1719, serving during the last term as Speaker of the House and was first presiding Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

He had good sound common sense, and excellent judgment, and is spoken of as being universally beloved, as an intellectual, and Christian gentleman. Although interested in the Quakers, he was a Church of England man, having associated himself with Christ Church, Philadelphia, as an Active Member. He settled in Trenton several years after having bought property here in 1714. William Trent represented Burlington County in the Assembly, and was made Speaker of the House in September, 1723. Soon after this he was appointed first Chief Justice of the Colony, holding this office until his death, at his estate in Trenton on December 25th, 1724. (Smith's History, p. 419).

William Trent, Jr., Son of Chief Justice Trent, and Mary Coddington (his 2nd wife) was born in Philadelphia. He was a fur trader, and enjoyed the confidence of the Indians.

James Trent was a son of William Trent, Sr., and Mary Burg (his first wife). In 1726 the Legislative Assembly granted to James Trent the exclusive use of the River Delaware, for a ferry two miles above, and two miles below the "Falls."

BEAKES FAMILY.

Quaker records show that William Beakes, of Bachwell, Somersetshire, England, married Mary Wall, of Olverstone, March, 1661,

and after many years of persecution for his religion, he emigrated in December, 1682, to America. He died intestate in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1687. His widow, who died in 1695, willed all the estate here to her four sons, William, Stephen, Samuel, and Abraham. William 2nd married 1st—Elizabeth Worrilow in 1690, and had two sons, William and Edmund.

In 1705, he married his second wife, Ruth Stacy, daughter of Mahlon Stacy, and had sons, Nathan, and Stacy, and daughter Sarah (Potts). He died in 1711.—His son Stacy married Mary Bickerdike, and died in Trenton in 1746.—Had daughters Lydia, Ruth, and Mary, mentioned in his Will, and an only son, Stacy Beakes, who married Mary Ann Yard. (He died in 1800, and she in 1784.)

Some of the family left Trenton and moved to New York State, in Orange County, (at what is now Middletown) in 1771. Stacy Beakes' Will dated June 25th, 1800, probated July 2, 1800, Gives all lands in Huntington County, New Jersey, to Mary Ann Murray, Stacy and Joseph, children of his first wife—second wife Rhoda. Her children Mahlon, Agnes, Ruth and Martha.—The Will of the second William Beakes leaves to his son Edmond (the plantation in New York) later it seems to have been owned by Nathan and his descendants. The Beakes name became extinct in this branch.

The first William Beakes was a Member of the Penn. Assembly, until 1687, when he died.

Nathan Beakes, son of William Beakes 2nd and Ruth (Stacy) Beakes, married Mary Trent, daughter of William Trent 2nd, and from whom the Rossell family of Trenton were descended.

CADWALADER FAMILY.

John Cadwalader came from Wales to Philadelphia in 1699, from 1718-1733, he was one of its Councilmen.

Thomas Cadwalader, son of John, was a Physician, studied in London, and was one of the Founders of the Philadelphia Library.

He afterward settled in Trenton, and when in 1746, it was organized as a borough, he was elected its first Chief Burgess. In 1750, he gave £500 to found a public library for Trenton. He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Hospital—and belonged to the Royal Medical Society of Edinburg and London.

He was a large land-holder, as we may judge, from his offering for sale, at one time, nine hundred acres of Woodland, seven hundred acres on the Delaware, and twenty-five acres of meadow land, all about two miles above Trenton. He married Hannah, daughter of Thomas Lambert, Jr., of Trenton. Their daughter Mary, was first wife of Major Philemon Dickinson, and their daughter Margaret was wife of Brig. Gen. Samuel Meredith, who was in the Battle of Princeton. He was a Member of the Pennsylvania Assembly from 1778-1783, a Member of the Continental Congress, and Treasurer of the United States from 1782-1801. Col. Lambert Cadwalader was son of Dr. Thomas Cadwalader. He was Colonel of the Third Penn. Battalion in the Continental Army October 25th, 1776. He, with Colonel Ramsey, of Maryland, made a gallant resistance to the Assault of the British, at Fort Washington, but was obliged to surrender. Col. Cadwalader was paroled, and retired to his estate at Trenton. He was in the Continental Congress from 1784-1787, also a member of the federal House of Representatives from 1789-1791, and again from 1792-1795. He married in 1793 Mary, daughter of Archibald McCall. He died September 13th, 1823, aged 82.

Thomas Cadwalader, son of Col. Lambert, owned and resided on the paternal estate, on the River Road, which he greatly improved, and occupied it as his Country Seat. His daughter Mary married the distinguished physician and author, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia. His son, Richard McCall, married Christine, daughter of J. Williams Biddle. He died October 22nd, 1873, aged 79 years, and is buried in the Friends' burying ground at Princeton.

Gen. John Cadwalader, son of Dr. Thomas and brother of Col. Lambert, was a warm and devoted friend of General Washington. He died in Maryland, aged 44 years, in 1796. He was in Command of the division of Washington's army stationed at Bristol, with the design of crossing there, and co-operating with Washington in his attack on the British at Trenton Dec. 26th, 1776. This the ice prevented him from doing, but he crossed the next day and was with Washington when a week afterward he retreated before the Superior number of Lord Cornwallis, across the Assunpink,—where, eluding the vigilance of his enemy, he achieved the brilliant victory of Princeton. He was also in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. His daughter Elizabeth married Archibald McCall, and he had his Country place here, now Cadwalader Park.

FOUNDER OF LAMBERTON.

Thomas Lambert, of Hansworth, Yorkshire, England, a sensible and worthy man of large fortune, and a Member of the Society of Friends.—He settled at Lamberton (so called from him) now a part of Trenton.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S SPEECHES

BEFORE THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1861.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the
Senate of the State of New Jersey:

"I am very grateful to you for the honorable reception of which I have been the object. I cannot but remember the place that New Jersey holds in our early history. In the early Revolutionary struggle few of the states among the Old Thirteen had more of the battle-fields of the country within their limits than old New Jersey. May I be pardoned if, upon this occasion, I mention that away back in my childhood, the earliest days of my being able to read, I got hold of a small book, such a one as few of the younger members have ever seen—"Weem's Life of Washington." I remember all the accounts there given of the battle-fields and struggles for liberties of the country, and none fixed themselves upon my imagination so deeply as the struggle here in Trenton, New Jersey. The crossing of the river; the contest with the Hessians; the great hardship endured at that time, all fixed themselves on my memory more than any single Revolutionary event; and you all know, for you have all been boys, how these early impressions last longer than others. I recollect thinking then, boy even though I was, that there must have been something more than common that these men struggled for. I am exceedingly anxious that that thing which they struggled for; that something even more than national independence; that something that held out a great promise to all the people of the world to all time to come—I am exceedingly anxious that this Union, the constitution, and the liberties of the people shall be perpetuated in accordance with the original idea for which

that struggle was made, and I shall be most happy indeed if I shall be an humble instrument in the hands of the Almighty—for perpetuating the object of that great struggle.

You give me this reception, as I understand, without distinction of party. I learn that this body is composed of a majority of gentlemen who, in the exercise of their best judgment in the choice of a chief magistrate, did not think I was the man. I understand nevertheless, that they came forward here to greet me as the constitutional president of the United States—as citizens of the United States to meet the man who, for the time being, is the representative man of the nation—united by a purpose to perpetuate the Union and liberties of the people. As such, I accept this reception more gratefully than I could do did I believe it was tendered to me as an individual.

Before the house, Lincoln said:

“Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen:

“I have just enjoyed the honor of a reception by the other branch of this legislature, and I return to you and them my thanks for the reception which the people of New Jersey have given through their chosen representatives to me as the representative, for the time being, of the majesty of the people of the United States. I appropriate to myself very little of the demonstration of respect with which I have been greeted. I think little should be given to any man, but that it should be a manifestation of adherence to the Union and the constitution.

“I understand myself to be received here by the representatives of the people of New Jersey, a majority of whom differ in opinion from those with whom I have acted. This manifestation is, therefore, to be regarded by me as expressing their devotion to the Union, the constitution, and the liberties of the people.

“You, Mr. Speaker, have well said that this is a time when the bravest and wisest look with doubt and awe upon the aspect pre-

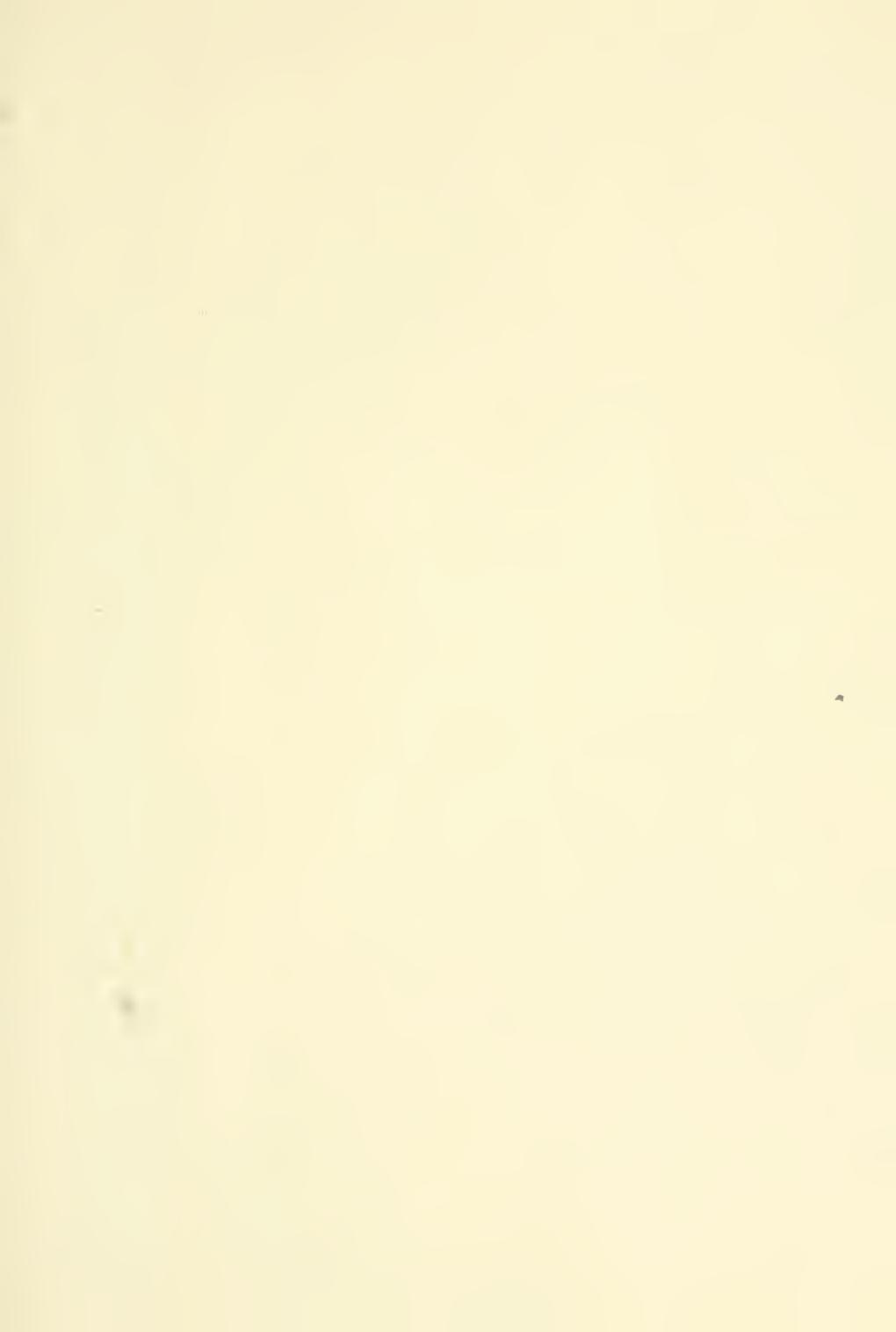
sented by our national affairs. Under these circumstances, you will readily see why I should not speak in detail of the course I shall deem it best to pursue.

"It is proper that I should avail myself of all the information and all the time at my command, in order that when the time arrives in which I must speak officially, I shall be able to take the ground which I deem the best and safest, and from which I may have no occasion to swerve. I shall endeavor to take the ground I deem most just to the north, the east, the west, the south, and the whole country. I take it, I hope, in good temper, certainly with no malice towards any section. I shall do all that may be in my power to promote a peaceful settlement of all our difficulties. The man does not live who is more devoted to peace than I am. None who would do more to preserve it, but it may be necessary to put the foot down firmly. And if I do my duty and do right, you will sustain me, will you not?

"Received, as I am, by the members of a legislature, the majority of who do not agree with me in political sentiments, I trust that I may have their assistance in piloting the ship of state through this voyage, surrounded by perils as it is; for if it should suffer wreck now, there will be no pilot ever needed for another voyage.

"Gentlemen, I have already spoken longer than I intended, and must beg to stop here."

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